INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1955.

VOL. XVII NO. 10---. BOMBAY SATURDAY JANUARY 12 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A Novel Film which will undoubtedly create widespread interest!

A Reconstruction of the most outstanding events in the history of the **BRITISH MYSTERY SHIPS** which did such yeoman service in combating the U-Boat peril

TO-NIGHT **"Q" SHIPS** THIS WEEK

Made with the full Co-operation of the Admiralty—Please read what the Press says :—

"The most wonderful Sea-epic yet produced in this or any other country. Calls for a new Homer to describe—Extraordinary Drama of the sea.— *"DAILY EXPRESS."*

Remarkably well-directed will make the least imaginative spectator hold his breath. —*"DAILY NEWS."*

A Picture that All Must See! —*"SUNDAY GRAPHIC."*

Full of Thrills-Suspense-Action!

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS' SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
12 Jan.	Rajputana ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 "	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 "	Mantua ..		10,946
20 "	M loja ..		20,837
27 "	Kaisar i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
18th Jan.	Macedonia ..	China and Japan.
"	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
12th Jan.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
14th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
16th "	Barjora ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
16th "	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.
18th "	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
6th Feb.	Ellora ..	Mombassa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES

Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 100/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES Bombay

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,,	102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonosaka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under **LIFE POLICIES**

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under **ENDOWMENT POLICIES**

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A QUALIFIED NURSE, preferably a Muhammadan for four months for work during the current Haj Pilgrim Season on Rs. 40/- per month. Candidates should apply with copies of certificates, not later than the 11th January, 1929. H. E. BUTLER, Dy. Commissioner of Police, (Port) Bombay.)

A 31610

LARGE ENGINEERING FIRM requires RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, holding M. B. B. S. diploma. Applicants must have had considerable experience in controlling of Sanitary and Health conditions. Outside practise permissible. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 2218 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 31602

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.

A 31374

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—GODOWNS, ROOMS for office and residence "Abba Building," Carnac Road, Dhobi Talao and 3rd Floor, facing Mahomed Building. Hornby Road. Fort. HAJI MAHOMED ABBA, Abba Building, Carnac Road.

C R1366

WANTED.

WANTED Second hand TANK or TANKS for Oil Storage must be good condition. State sizes, prices. Apply Box No. 2223 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle".

T 31624

WANTED—TWO STEAM SHIPS on hire or purchase for cargo and passenger. Approximate length 125 feet breadth 25 feet draft 7 feet pas senger 320 cargo capacity 1000 begs. Write full particulars to M. AHMED CHOUDHURY, Chakaria (Chittagong)

FOR SALE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—Beautiful Indian Old Carved FURNITURE, Old China, CHINESE PICTURES, and other various paintings, and pieces of furniture, etc. Apply Box No. 2222 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".

T R1384

EDUCATIONAL.

COL. BROWN'S SCHOOL (FOR INDIAN BOYS) DEHRA DUN.—A high class School for the sons of Indian gentlemen, conducted on the lines of an English Public School. Staff mainly European. Ample hostel accommodation extensive private grounds and playing fields. Highly recommended by the late Mr. S. R. Das. Ten successes in Cambridge Examinations 1926 and 1927. Approximate monthly charges Rs. 100. For prospectus and further particulars, apply to Col W. BROWN, B A. (Dublin), Principal.

M 31607

LONDON DIPLOMAS in TAILORS' CUTTING Assures a First Class career to EDUCATED and AMBITIOUS YOUTHS. Apply with 2 annas stamps. RAO'S COLLEGE OF SCIENTIFIC TAILORS' CUTTING, Santa Cruz, BOMBAY.

M R 1385

LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LT. Bombay 2.

L 31431

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.

T 31573

MEDICAL

BATH "DE-EXCELSIOR," Scientific Treatment of all Diseases, Insurance Policy of Health-Power-Beauty. Attended by Experts' opp:—Lawrence and Mayo, Hornby Road (1st floor)

M R1386

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foen Treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

PROFESSION

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P S

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED HEREBY TO THE PUBLIC that a PARTNERSHIP firm doing the business of Commission Agents and existing in the name of Sha. MADANJI RATANJI has been DISSOLVED as from Aso Vad 30th, S. Y. 1981; and the undersigned have voluntarily retired from the said firm. Henceforward they have no right, title, interest or responsibility in the said firm.

Dated 9th January, 1929.

SHA. VIRPAL DEVCHAND
by the hand of Ratanji Virpal
PANACHAND DAYAL
by the hand of Jepal Panachand.
THAKER PARSHOTTAM VALLABHDAS.

R31622

NOTICE,

IT IS NOTIFIED HEREBY TO THE PUBLIC that SHETH KARSANDAS VALLABHDAS and Sha. JEPAL PANACHAND have voluntarily retired their connections from Aso Vad 30th, S. Y. 1984, from the shop of Sha Ratanji Virpal which was started from the month of Shravan, S. Y. 1981, and henceforward the abovenamed two persons have no right, title, interest or responsibility in the said shop.

Dated 9th January, 1929.

SHA. MADANJI RATANJI.
SHA. MANEKLAL RATANJI.
RATANJI VIRPAL
Guardian of Sakarlal Ratanji,, minor.
THAKER KARSANDAS VALLABHDAS
by the hand of Parsotam Valabhdas.
JEPAL PANACHAND.

R31622

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED HEREBY TO THE PUBLIC that SHETH PARSHOTAMDAS VALLABHDAS has retired from Aso Vad 30th, S. Y. 1984 from the partnership shop of Sha. Jepal Panachand and Co., which was started from the month of Shravan, S. Y. 1981; and Sha. Ratanji Virpal, who was a private and sub-partner of Sha. Jepal Panachand alone, a partner in the said firm, has ceased by mutual understanding to be a sub-partner from Aso Vad 30th, S. Y. 1984. Henceforward Sheth Parshottamdas Vallabhdas and Sha. Ratanji Virpal have no right, title, interest or responsibility in the said firm.

Dated 9th January, 1929.

JEPAL PANACHAND.
KALLIANJI PANACHAND
RAMCHAND PANACHAND
in the hand of Jepal Panachand.
RATANJI VIRPAL.
THAKER PARSHOTTAM VALLABHDAS.

R31622

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED TO THE PUBLIC that the PARTNERSHIP, existing in the name of the shop of Sha. Kallyanji Panachand and Co., has been DISSOLVED as from Aso Vad 30th, S. Y. 1984, so far as concerns Sha. JEPAL PANACHAND and Sha. RATANJI VIRPAL, who were sub-partners in the said firm, in the name of Sha. Kallyanji Panachand and who have voluntarily retired from the said firm. Henceforward the abovenamed retiring two persons have no right, title, interest or responsibility in the said firm.

Dated 9th January, 1929.

KALYANJI PANACHAND.
JEPAL PANACHAND.
RATANJI VIRPAL.
SHA. MANSUKHLAL PANACHAND.
SHA. KANJI NAGJI.

R31622

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that notices have been given under Section 36(n) of the Municipal Act, for motions to the following effect being placed before the Corporation when the Budget Estimates for 1929-30 are discussed:—

1. By Mr. Meyer Nissim, seconded by Mr. L. R. Tairsee.—For estimating Water Tax in respect of water supplied to the Bombay Port Trust at the rate of 12 annas per 1000 gallons instead of at Rupee 1 as proposed by the Standing Committee.

2. By Dr. J. N. Choksy.—For fixing the General Tax leviable on buildings and lands in the City on a graduated scale of the rateable value based on monthly rents fetched by such buildings and lands instead of at 11 per cent as proposed by the Standing Committee.

3—6. By Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. R. A. Gole.—(3) For increasing the estimate of income in respect of General Tax leviable on Buildings and Lands in the City from the General Public by Rs. 5,00,000; (4) For making a provision of Rs. 15,000 for giving aid to Gymnasiums in the City; (5) For making a provision of Rs. 3,00,000 in the Loan Works Budget for constructing one or two septic tanks as a temporary measure pending the completion of the Drainage Scheme and (6) For making a provision of Rs. 1,00,000 in the Loan Works Budget for the improvement of Hasali Tank Lane and Dadar Gully in G Ward.

7—9. By Mr. R. K. Vaidya.—(7-8) For deleting the provisions of Rs. 29,715 and 16,863 made in the Loan Works Budget for the construction of a S. W. Drain in Bandra Causeway and of Tulsi Pipe Line Road from Dadar to Dadar Overbridge respectively and (9) For making provisions of Rs. 16,825 and Rs. 16,418 in the Loan Works Budget for constructing S. W. Drains in Hasali Tank Lane and in Sorab Mill Lane respectively.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 11th January, 1929.

31626

LAWN TENNIS

AMATEUR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS OF WESTERN INDIA.

Under the Auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd.

13th February to 28th February, 1929, (inclusive).

Gentlemen's Singles
" Doubles
Ladies' Singles
" Doubles
and
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Double.

Entries CLOSE on FRIDAY, 8th February, 1929.

Full particulars and entry form can be obtained from:—

W. H. CUMMINGS,
The Hon. Secretary for Tennis,
Bombay Gymkhana Ltd., Bombay.

31598

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two certificates/scrips for the shares Nos. 11306/307 of the Central Provinces Railways Company Limited standing in the name of Khurshedji A. Divecha have been LOST or MISLAID

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificates/scrips in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

KHURSHEDJI A. DIVECHA,
85, Hughes Road.

R1381

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the payment of the FIFTH DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the year ended 30th June, 1928, will be made at the Registered Office of the Company, SUDAMA HOUSE, BALLARD ESTATE, Bombay, instead of at the Central Bank of India, Ltd., on and after MONDAY, the 21st January, 1929.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1929.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.

31621

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of pure COW'S or BUFFALO MILK, for one year, commencing from 1-3-1929 to the Arthur Road and Maratha and K. E. M. Hospitals, four Maternity Homes and the Turner Sanatarium, Bhoiwada will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on 21-1-29.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Milk" addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office, Municipal Offices, Fort, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.)

About 560 seers of Milk will be required per day and the successful tenderer will have to make a fresh supply twice daily, to these Hospitals, Homes, etc.,

The names of all the contracting partners should be specified in the tender.

Tender forms and schedules of rates, etc., will be supplied on payment of one rupee only to any one deputed to receive them, by the undersigned who will on application, furnish any further particulars if necessary.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Bombay Municipality.
Bombay, 11th January, 1929.

31627

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of DIETS to the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals, four Maternity Homes and the Turner Sanitarium, Bhoiwada for one year, commencing from 1st March, 1929 to 28th February, 1930, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 25-1-29.

The diets will be exclusive of milk.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tenders for the supply of diets." They should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office.

Forms of Contract, specifications, etc., will be issued on payment of one Rupee to anyone deputed to receive them, by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

The names of all the partners should be mentioned in the Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Dated, 11th January, 1929.

31628

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE PEARLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Manecklal Chhaganlal and Mangaldas Chhaganlal, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Popatlal Panachand, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

226 loose pearls about 207 chavs.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 1ST PATHAN STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1911 of 1928 (Khandu Shanker Marle vs. Bai Bakubai, widow and another), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of quit and ground rent land together with the dwelling houses, buildings and structures standing thereon, situate at 1st Pathan Street, admeasuring about 159 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 778, New No. 7946, Old Survey No. 2373, New Survey No. 5084, Cadastral Survey No. 3893 of Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7811, Street No. 69-71, and bounded on the East by Sweeper's passage, on the West by Pathan Street, on the North by the property of Purshotam Hussoo Multani and on the South by the property of Dayabhoy Tribhovandas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Gulam Ali and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

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Darulsehat (Regd.) Gujrat. (PUNJAB.)

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SPECIAL DECEMBER NUMBER
CONTENTS

THE COMING ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND
By Sir Valentine Chirol.
MERCANTILE MARINE
By The Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji.
DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA
MEDITATION
By Mr. Graham Pole.
ORGANIC AND INORGANIC STATES
By Mr. Syed Shafaat Husain, B.A.
By Dr. Juliette Veillier.
INDIA AND THE BRITISH LABOUR PARTY
By Mr. C. F. Andrews.
INDIAN EXPERIENCE ABROAD
By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
AKBAR'S HINDU OFFICERS
By Prof. Kamal Krishna Bose, M.A.
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON
By Prof. P. G. Abraham, B.A., (Oxon).
PHILOSOPHY OF INDIAN EDUCATION
By Prof. Vaswani.
THE SIX SYSTEMS OF PHILOSOPHY
By Mr. S. Suryanarayana Sastri, M.A.
WORLD YOUTH PEACE CONGRESS
By Mr. Nalinaksha Sanyal, M.A.
THE AWAKENING OF THE SOUL
By Mumtaz Jahan Begum.
OUR COUNTRYMEN IN KENYA
By Mr. R. J. Udani.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders.
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
WORLD OF BOOKS
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS

These and other articles, notes and pictures, make this number particularly attractive. Another feature of this issue is the special attention paid to Books and Book reviews.

This number will be given free to the new subscribers of the "Review" who remit Rs. Five (if by cheque Rs. 5/4) and enrol themseves as subscribers for the new year. Please note that a large number of books on Politics, Education, Religion and Industry, Biographies and speeches and writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given away at Special concession rates to subscribers of the Indian Review. Book your order at once and ask also for our illustrated Catalogue of books.

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The next number or the New Year Number will also be the Congress Number and will contain portraits, addresses and proceedings of the Congress, the Liberal Federation and the various other gatherings of the season.

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GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
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Sat., and Sun. at 3 P. M.

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DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
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— NOTE YOUR ENGAGEMENT! —

Remember 26th January
Mr. INDULAL YAJNIK
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Screen version of the thrilling emotions of youngmen and women of our time in India their burning patriotism and self-sacrificing spirit
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The story of a girl whom a jealous wife misunderstood.

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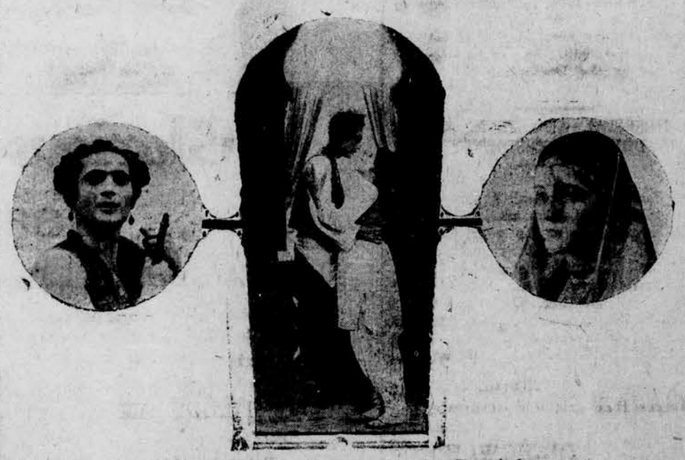
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Featuring Miss GULAB, Miss RAMPYARI, Mr. PAHELWAN, Mr. HAIDERSHAH
Also Stage Dance by **Miss KISHORI** WITH SWEET SONG and MUSIC
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Featuring Miss Gulab

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A picture that attracted millions in Bombay—a picture that will go down to prosterity as a landmark in motion picture industry in India—a new era in the filmdom establishing unquestionable supremacy of prowess as against destiny, a film that attempts to vouchsafe manliness in the young generation.
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From 19-1-1929
Highly Sensational German Drama.
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TO-NIGHT AND DURING THIS WEEK. PRESENTS
N. G. DEVARE, PRODUCTION.
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Featuring Miss PANNA and Mr. KHALIL
Supported by Miss JAMNA, Mr NOORMAHOMED and other known Stars.
DON'T MISS THIS WEEK
Because the story is an excellent love episode involved with Thrills and Romance
DAILY FOUR SHOWS AT:—5—7—9 and 11 P. M.
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COMING Imperial's Greatest and Costliest Super Production
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A Great Ibanez Romance Directed by the Man Who Made Ben Hur.
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Conquest over Living Death

Those suffering from LIVING DEATH resulting from those innumerable and inexpressible causes which are only best known to its UNHAPPY victims, can be completely cured by my "JARI BOOTI MARDAI SET" (Powder, Oil, Pills and Medicated Bandages) which within amazingly short time transforms a NOMINAL MAN into REAL MAN without pain or trouble; burning sensation or ulcer.

As to how this Divine Gift befell to my luck is a story too long to be detailed here, in short, it is a Gift FROM AN OLD AND MERCIFUL MAHATMAJI WHO FELT MERCY ON ME AND BESTOWED NEW LIFE, while my case had been proclaimed QUITE HOPELESS. Further suffice to say that these medicines within a very short time won so much popularity amongst the public that I had to start "The J.B.M. Pharmaceutical Works" to meet the increasing demand of the innumerable suffering brethren, although I am neither a Hakeem nor a Doctor but a Zamindar youth, only to serve the suffering millions the Factory of only this cure has been founded. GUARANTEE. With every Set despatched from the Works is enclosed GUARANTEE that:—

In case of no relief from the use of J. B. M. Set, the money will be refunded promptly and in full (2) If any one prove that these medicines are useless, Rs. 500 will be awarded. (3) If it is proved that these medicines (eatables) contain Mercury, Copper, or Lead or their Bhasmas, Rs. 100 will be awarded. (4) After the complete treatment, if some one will feel the least weakness, the medicines will be posted to him ABSOLUTELY FREE. (5) Before beginning the treatment get yourself weighed and photographed and after finishing it do the same again, I challenge that you will find the marked improvement in weight and complexion.

(1) ALL-INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, SURAT, 1928.—This is to certify that the J. B. M. Set Pharmaceutical Works of Kharar (Punjab) have been awarded GOLD MEDAL for the "Jari Booti Mardai Set" at the above Exhibition, dated the 18th day of April, 1928.

(2) ROBERT CHARLES ARANHA, Esquire, F.R.E.S., F.L.A.A., A I B, S C, from Bombay writes, "I was suffering from severe NERVOUS BREAKDOWN with severe Headache and Constipation and also Toothache and Shaking of one of my teeth and having come across an advertisement in the "INDIAN DAILY MAIL," gave a trial to two 'Jari Booti Mardai Sets No. 3. I am fully satisfied that I have fully regained my lost energy and other ailments noted above and found out the truth of the advertisement and I frankly state that it is what it is advertised and may safely be given a trial by those that require genuine Indian medicines. I had undergone Allopathic, Unani and Vedic treatments but all had failed to restore me to desired health.

(3) DR. E. A. KOTHARE, Esquire, L.C.P.S. (Bom.) writes:—"The remedies of Sex diseases discovered by S H. Hussain, are worth trying at a very cheap rate of Rs. 5. Amongst my friends I have found success and I recommend the poor victims to try once and experience its own effects."

(4) DR. F. KHAN, Plague Officer (Rtd.) writes: "Your 'Jari Booti Mardai Set' was tried on a patient, who had tried many treatments and thus having been disappointed, he was passing very pitiable life. I congratulate you for this Set which worked on him like a miracle. Indeed you are rendering excellent services to the public. Please send two Sets more for the money remitted.

PUBLIC OPINIONS

Kindly note that names and addresses have been omitted as they are kept QUITE CONFIDENTIAL. Out of more than 700 all of the similar type and all unsolicited only few are given below:—

(1) One gentleman writes: "I have the pleasure to inform you that now I am in sound health and am free Sex diseases. 'Jari Booti Mardai Set' is best for loss of vital powers. I will try my best to advise my friends to purchase 'Jari Booti Mardai Set, if they are suffering from any Sex diseases.

(2) Another gentleman writes: "I was much pleased to welcome your V. P.P. of one Set, which I am using per your directions. I find out that my body is becoming stronger and stronger. I am very thankful for your MARVELLOUS INVENTION. I am not boasting in very wide manner but my friends look at my face for the last four or five days, they say of great change in my health, therefore one of them demanded one Set, so I beg you to send one Set per V.P.P. as you forwarded for me before.

(3) Another gentleman writes: "I have found much benefit from the Set. Each and every advise of yours is fit to be believed. God live you long! Amin!

(4) Another gentleman writes: "I am very glad to inform you that I am better than before. I must confess that your medicines have done me good to improve my condition more better, I require one Set more, which kindly send at your earliest.

(5) I am thoroughly convinced because many of my friends have osed your 'Jari Booti Mardai Set and all are satisfied, for myself I want to use, it kindly send per V.P.P.

(6) Another gentleman writes: "I used your 'Jari Booti Mardai Set,' your advertisement is not like others coming in newspapers BUT IT IS REAL AND BENEFICIAL.

(7) Another gentleman writes: "I used your 'Jari Booti Mardai Set'. I found that my WEIGHT INCREASED to 120 pounds while it was 116 pounds before beginning the treatment and body has become very strong and there is no weakness in it.

(8) Another gentleman writes: "I am very glad to let you know that your proficiency has covered me under deep debt of love and gratitude. I hear your praises from every body that you prepare medicines best in the world. Please send the medicines again by V. P.P.

(9) As I have heard from a friend of mine WHO GOT ENTIRELY SATISFIED by using your medicines—'Jari Booti Mardai Set' and got VICTORY from it so I request you to kindly send one Set by V.P.P.

(10) Another gentleman writes: "I have to inform you that I have used your 'Jari Booti Mardai Set' No. 3. IT HAS CURED MY ALL COMPLAINTS. VALUE:—Notwithstanding its so certain and so many virtues I have fixed the price of each J.B.M. Set No. 3 Rs. 5 plus Postal and Packing charges annas 8 by V.P.P. and 15 shillings for the foreign.

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PROF. S. N. BOSE, B.A., SWAMI PREMANANDA ASHRAM
8-E, Beadon Street, (P. O. Box 11418), Calcutta.

HISTORY IN THE NEW WAY

—:o:—

PHASE THAT EXCITES MR BIRRELLL

Mr. Augustine Birrell talked delightfully on "New ways of writing history" at the twenty-first dinner of the Literary Circle of the National Liberal Club, a circle which he himself launched five years ago. Mr. Phillip Cuedalla presided. Mr. Birrell went back to the days, seventy years ago, when, as a small boy, he used to listen at the dinner table to much discussion about two very famous men then living, Carlyle and Macaulay.

"Both of those men had written books", he said, "with the titles of which you are familiar." His audience, thus relieved from the necessity of appearing to be well-informed, settled down to enjoy his comparison of the two men, both of whom, he said, were extraordinarily hard workers great readers, and possessed of tenacious memories, though they remembered different things. They both approached their task fully persuaded before and of what they were going to say and how they would say it, and with particular pleasure in battering the heads of their enemies. Both had some of the gifts of the really great novelists, and got so intensely interested in their historical characters and described them with so much warmth and energy, sometimes kissing and sometimes smacking them, that one almost thought they had begotten them. Whether either of these men was an ideal historian was for others to say.

"We have a wonderful and really admirable Premier to-day," said Mr. Birrell, "who goes about the country making speech in which he says more things of general interest to the people who like matters of general interest than any Prime Minister I ever heard about. He really interests you. He said the other day that he would not give a fig for any historian or history that was not partisan. What he meant to say, and I entirely agree with him, was that he did not like reading dull books. A lively liar was very much better company for a tired politician than one of those conscientious fellows who are really anxious to find out what occurred in times past and how it came about, and how people came to behave in the extraordinary ways they did. You cannot help reading these partisan historians, because they are readable, whereas many of the others ar not readable at all. The only way to get over the difficulty is to read a partisan history on one side, and follow immediately with a history on the other side."

A JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN STORY.

Illustrating this, Mr. Birrell told the story of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who, when he was a Radical, used to go about the country denouncing the Church of England. "He used to say," said Mr. Birrell, imitaing the thrill of indignation in his voice, "'Ah, I have a long score against the Church of England. Two ancestors of mine were turned out of their homes to beggary in the streets by the Act of Uniformity.'" Talking with Mr. Chamberlain on the Terrace, Mr. Birrell got from him the names of his two dispossessed ancestors, and afterwards succeeded in tracing the record of one in a magnificent volume on "The suffering of the clergy during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell." This man, he found, as a curate in the Cromwellian usurpation, had to read the service from the Presbyterian Directory of Public Worship, but found, that his rector always read the Prayer-book of Elizabeth. He informed against his rector, who was there upon turned out and the curate put in his place. After the Restoration every rector and vicar was required to sign a declaration of assent to the Prayer-book. But the book itself did not reach many of them. Mr. Chamberlian's ancestor did not sign the declaration, and he was turned out. "That was tit for tat," said Mr. Birrell.

Then he turned to our new race of historians who really have an anxiety to know precisely what happened and how and what sort of people they were who did things that seem so extraordinary to us. A narrative, consecutive history, should be documented with dispatches, letters, and a few of such anecdotes as are verifiable. "The new phase, about which I am very much excited," he said, "the psychological history, has made enormous strides lately. I have just been reading Iytton Strachey's 'Essex and Elizabeth,' and I am bound to say I was satisfied with the psychology of Elizabeth. I did not agree so much with that of Lord Bacon nor was I satisfied that Strachey had got to the bottom of Robert Cecil, but the psychology of the took was remarkable. It is a way of writing history that is exceedingly attractive." Mr. Birrell thought this psychological way of writing history should be encouraged but he hoped it would not be carried too far for it a lot of ignorant people began to write about Queen Elizabeth and turned her into a tenth-rate novel, it would be better to go back to Smollett.

He was perfectly certain that in future people would investigate the leading characters of history more closely and deeply and the more they did so the better we should appreciate our ancestors. We could not undertand how anyone could have lived in the London of Henry VIII, and Elizabeth. Since that, London had witnessed horrible judicial crimes and murders and we wondered how the people who were just as kind as we were could have stood it. All history was simply human nature written large. Some people said we should read history to know how to vote at the next election. "I regard history as a great pageant," Mr. Birrell concluded," curious, interesting, and most disagreeable. The study of it, it will not enable you to distinguish between one politician and another, will educate you and fit you for the general business of life."

A THIYYA LEADER DISGUSTED WITH CASTE

—:o:—

THINKS CHANGE OF RELIGION THE ONLY SOLUTION

The following letter has been received by the Secretary, Jat-Pat Torak Mandal, Lahore, from Mr. E. K. Aiyakutti, Retired District Judge, Trichur:—

"I belong to the Thiyya Community. For years we struggled hard to remove our disabilities without leaving the Hindu fold. Our success was not worth the name and many began to think that change of religion was the only means of salvation. Some of us have without leaving our community accepted Buddhism, and we are trying our best to have it declared that the Thiyyas are 'not' Hindus. We have partially succeeded. Our late Guru, Sree Narayana Guru Swami, has declared that the name of our community does not indicate any caste or creed, that we are at liberty to believe in any religion we think good, and that there is nothing wrong in interdining or intermarrying with the members of any other community.

"I regret my inability to suggest with even the 'faintest hope of success' any means for uniting the several sections of the Hindu community here as such."

TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE AT BHAVNAGAR

The Teachers Training College conducted by the Daxinamoorti Vidhyarthibhavan was declared open on the 7th instant by Dewan Bahadur Tribhuvandas, Councillor in Charge of the Education portfolio, Bhawnagar State, Sir Prabhashanker Pattani attended the function. The officers of the State, the college professors, the teachers of the local high schools as well as the leading citizens of Bhavnagar were also present.

Mr. Nrasmhprasad Bhatt, Principal of the institution spoke on the history of the institution, which completed its 18th year that day. Requesting the President of the meeting to declare the College open, he said that the work of training the teachers for the Montessory schools was going on for the last four years, but looking to the present state of the child as well as adult education it was found necessary to start a full-fledged College for training in the Montessory teachers, the Dalton teachers, the Secondary school teachers, the village teachers and the House-masters for the Students' Home. The section for training the primary school teachers and parents would be added in future, when possible.

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani appreciated the work of the institution and he assured the workers his full sympathy and faith in their work which he has been showing since the beginning of the instituton in 1910. He hoped that the trained teachers coming out from the College would be real and enthusiastic workers in the cause of education having the strength of character in them he laid great stress on the difficult task of a teachers, who being the builder of the future generation must have the strength of character in order to be successful in his work.

NEED OF TRAINED TEACHERS.

The Diwan Bahadur in declarirng the Training college open spoke about the necessity of the trained teachers in the schools, primary and secondary, and said that the present education being mainly literary the students coming from any class of people aspired to be a clerk at the end. And that was why there prevailed so much unemployment among the educated class and high prices for the articles prepared by the artisan class. The real education was that which prepared an up-to-date farmer, carpenter or a potter of a farmer's, carpenter's or potter's son. He promised full sympathy and help, when need be, on behalf of the state.

Prof. Vithalray M. Mehta, the Director of Education spoke a few words about the difficult venture undertaken and thus showed a danger signal to those starting the College. In the end he wished success to the work undertaken by his friend Mr Bhatt.

Prof. J. P. Trivedi hoped Gujerat and Kathiawar would take full advantage of the college.

Teachers coming for being trained as village teachers will be given special scholarships by the Institution.

CIVIL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

—:o:—

According to the Annual Report on the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1927 the total number of patients treated during the year was 3,356,895 against 3,205,171 in the preceding year—an increase of 151,724 or 4.7 per cent. Of these 93,873 were treated as in-patients and 3,263,622 as out-patients as compared with 83,428 and 3,121,743 respectively, treated in 1926.

The number of beds available was 7,047 or 420 more than in the previous year and the daily average number of patients occupying them was 4,266.5 as compared with 3,758.0 in 1926. The average daily attendance of out-patients was 31,106.4 against 29,514.7 in the preceding year.

The total number of surgical operations performed during the year under report numbered 148,373 against 140,364 in 1926, an increase of 8,009 or 5.7 per cent.

The total receipts inclusive of cash balance amounted to Rs. 65,68,000 as compared with Rs. 60,10,000 in 1926. Local funds contributed Rs. 5,28,000 and Municipal Funds Rs. 15,96,000. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 62,72,000 as compared with Rs. 56,00,000 in 1926. The average cost of each diet was Re. 0-6-6.

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HERNIA, HYDROCELE and APPENDICITIS

GOOD NEWS FOR PARSI PATIENTS

A philanthropic Parsi gentleman has made Special Arrangements whereby poor Parsis, who are unable to pay the full fee of Dr. Treasurywala for treating the cases of Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis can avail themselves of the unique treatment of Dr. Treasurywala on payment of reduced charges that will suit their pockets. A large number of patients will thus have the benefit of the treatment of Dr. TREASURYWALA who it will thus be amply proved, not only in India but throughout the world, is the only Electro-Therapeutist (M. D.) who is able to cure Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis (without a knife, i.e. surgically.) It has been proved that this special treatment is Dr. TREASURYWALA'S **OWN** and **QUITE UNIQUE.**

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N.B.—Owing to pressure of work we are unable to do correspondence. Those who need our advice are requested to see us.

No advice can be given to anyone without consultation and examination.

A proof of the increasing popularity of this treatment is the fact that among a large number of patients—who are cured—are medical men and their relatives, who are recommending others to avail themselves of this unique treatment without operation. (Advt.)

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Perfectly Safe-Sure and Radical Cure.

Asthmatic patients suffering for 20, 30 or 40 years and given up by English and Indian Physicians, no matter if the diseases are inherited or acquired must be radically cured by using the Specific.

It is **Guaranteed** that no relapse of Asthma appears from the very first day of commencing the treatment till the end of their lives.

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An Amazing Elixir of Life indicated in Lassitude Tropical Debility; Dyspepsia; Kidney and Liver troubles; Anaemia; Blood impurities; Impotency; Sexual or Seminal weakness, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Absolutely free from animal products and those habit forming drugs and worthless excitants which ruin the system. Month's use bottle Rs. 5. Ext. Musk. Liniment for local weakness Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7. Guaranteed Harmless, V.P. P. charges extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad:—Good to Neurasthenic patient, Mr. H. Carter, Bombay:—Quite a marvel. S. A. Rao, Esq., M. A., Deputy Collector, Vellore:—Done me considerable good. S. Lane, Esq., Rangoon.—I cannot live without Nervinus. Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur and Mihijam. Tele. Add. "Chemists"—Bhagalpur or from Thomson and Taylor Ltd., and Treacher and Co., Bombay Konkar Brothers & Co., Poona City, Pandit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad, A. Roy, & Co., Baroda, and Chemists and Druggists everywhere.

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Over 1,000 fixed in London, Manchester, Glasgow and India, &c. &c.

Estimate will be submitted on application.

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GLASGOW.

GARLICK & Co.
Engineers & Iron Founders,
Jacob's Circle, :: BOMBAY.

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5-13-K

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 10th January, 1929:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—"Market steadier, demand chiefly to cover. Undertone is good both here and in Manchester. Think there is more disposition to buy."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"South offering less freely, shorts covering but no speculative buying."

Messrs. Reiss Brothers:—"Market appears well liquidated. South resisting decline. improvement likely."

Hornby Hemelryk:—Cable from Alexandria, Egypt:—We think well of buying American October in Liverpool and selling Upper October in Alexandria.

From New York:—"Rallied after early decline, short covering moderate, market shows resistance on any decline. Piece-goods and yarn markets steady on improved inquiry."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on Wall Street buying and covering by shorts."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 10th instant:—

March highest 20.15 (1-21 p.m.) lowest 19.85 (11-27 a.m.).

Some speculative buying and short covering absorbing long liquidation.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 10th instant:—

Textile Institute reports for December:—

Production increased. Sales 80.7 per cent. deliveries 98.9 per cent. of production. Unfilled orders 9.8 per cent. decrease Stocks 0.8 per cent. increase.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 10th instant (10-40 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Renolds and Gibson:—

"Think present prices reasonable, but do not look for any sustained advance. Favour buying nears against distance. Also buy new crops Liverpool and sell New York present differences."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

10-00 a.m. "Trade fixing, short covering, better feeling."

8-40 p.m.:—"Local short covering and rumours of decrease sale of fertilisers."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York. Jan. 10.

March	20.02	—.02
May	20.05	plus .01
July	19.66	—.01
October	19.42	—.06
December	19.32	plus .07
Middling Spot	20.20	—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 10.

March	19.40	plus .03
May	19.43	plus .02
Middling Spot	19.17	

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 10.

New York 11 a.m.—
(As knokn in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	19.94
May	19.95
July	19.59

New York Noon Call—

March	19.88
May	19.90
July	19.53

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 10.
Bales

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 24,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 19,000
Day's Exports to the Continent 26,000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 10.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot	18

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their Liverpool friend (Reiss Brothers), dated 10 instant:—

Market appears well liquidated South resisting decline. Improvement likely."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.

	Opening	Closing	
January	10.24	10.24	plus .07
February		10.28	plus .08
March	10.30	10.28	plus .07
April		10.29	plus .07
May	10.34	10.32	plus .07
June		10.28	plus .07
July	10.31	10.29	plus .07
August		10.22	plus .07
September		10.16	plus .06
October	10.13	10.11	plus .06
November		10.06	plus .06
December		10.07	plus .06
January		10.06	plus .06
Middling Spot		10.55	plus .06

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.

"Seems good advance, future depend whether United Kingdom and Continental Millers follow. No real speculation following yet."

March close at s. 9/1 1/4d.
May close at s. 9/2 3/8d.
July close at s. 9/4 1/8d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 118-3/8 cents.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.

Scinde Fully Good	7.30 plus .05
Scinde Fine	7.55 plus .05
Scinde Superfine	7.80 plus .05
Bengal Good	7.05 plus .05
Bengal Fully Good	7.30 plus .05
Bengal Fine	7.55 plus .05
Oomra Good	7.65 plus .05
Oomra Fully Good	7.95 plus .05
Oomra Fine	8.25 plus .05
Broach Fully Good	8.75 plus .05
Broach Fine	9.00 plus .05
Broach Superfine	9.25 plus .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.

January	18.43 plus .14
February	18.43 plus .14
March	18.65 plus .14
April	18.65 plus .14
May	18.79 plus .14
June	18.75 plus .14
July	18.85 plus .16
August	18.85 plus .16
September	18.85 plus .16
October	18.77 plus .15
November	18.82 plus .14
December	18.82 plus .14
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	19.05 plus .15

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 10.

Silver—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	26 7/16
Forward	26 1/2

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Jan. 10.

	This week
Total Bullion	£159,700,000
Public Deposits	£ 11,000,000
Other Deposits	£104,300,000
Government Securities	£ 57,700,000
Other Securities	£ 30,700,000
Notes and Coin	£ 45,000,000
Notes in Circulation	£369,500,000

Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities 38.99 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 10.

T T Berlin on London	20.40
T T Amsterdam on London	12.08-3/8
T T Brussels on London	34.90
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	92.70
T T Berne on London	25.20
T T Paris on London	124.03
T T London on Prague	163.75

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 10.

Chartered Bank of India A and C £22.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £148 1/2.
P and O Banking Corporation £9 1/2.
National Bank £52 1/2.
Eastern Bank £6 7/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £90 1/2.
Conversion Loan £79 5/8.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 3/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £53 1/2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61 1/8.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71 1/8.
Consols £56 1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £103.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £95.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 10-129	724000	6327000
,, Yesterday do.	24000	15000
Exports to date do.	5127000	4202000
Stock at Ports 4-1-29	2334000	2495000
,, Interior Towns do.	1241000	1299000
,, Liverpool 4-1-29	961000	868000
Visible Supply 4-1-29	5932000	5976000
Quantity in Sight do.	11542000	10503000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

	cwts
Wheat	255
Linseed	2,819
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,090
Gingellyseeds	7,405
Poppyseed	6
Groundnuts	47,384
Castorseed	1,537
Rice	3,160
Myrabollams	4,618
Cottonseeds	25,888
Gram	847
Joowar	142
Maize	44
Barley	62
Bajree	2,032
Coal	1,298 tons.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 10.

Demand Bills

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

The local market opened at Rs. 355/- for Broach A.-M. delivery and declined to Rs. 354|8. At this level there was fairly good enquiry and prices recovered to Rs. 355|8. Liverpool opened 4 points higher and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M.	355	0	0
Oomra D.-J.	316	8	0
Oomra Mar.	318	8	6
Bengal D.-J.	274	0	0
Bengal Mar.	278	8	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

The forward market opened steady at Rs. 354/14 for Broach A./M. delivery and ruled quiet on scattered selling. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	354/8
Oomra D/J	316
Oomra March	318/4
Bengal D/J.	272
Bengal March	278/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

January	251.50 plus 0.80
April	237.50 plus 0.90
July	233.40 plus 0.30

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

	To-day.	Total.
F. G. M. G. Bengal	800	8,200
Fine M. G. Oomra	700	6,200

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Bengal D./J	274
Bengal March	279
Broach A. M.	355
Oomra D. J.	317
Oomra March	319

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	289	284	276	269
Sindh	294	286	278	271
Punjab	286	281	273	266
Rajputana	289	284	276	269
Oomra No. 3	330	325	319	309 ...
C. P. No. 1	350	345	339	329 ...
C. Po. No. 2	340	335	329	319 ...
Khandesh	...	...	301	291

READY COTTON SALES.

100 E. Spinner & Co. Khandesh 255
200 Ralli Bros Khandesh 255
200 Forbes & Co. Khandwa 317
100 Do Amreli 276
100 Do Veraval 285
100 Do Indore 319
200 Volkart Bros Shegaon 303-1/2
100 B. Karshandas Khamgaon 316-1/2
200 Bombay & Co. Yeotmal 314
100 A. Damodar C. P. No. 1 328
300 Nisso & Co. C. P. No. 1 326/328
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Pachora 281

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombal, Jan. 11.

	New ready Red leafy.	New ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	285	.....
Bengal Fine	275	.....
Bengal F. G	270	.....
Sindh-Punjab (Fine	275	.....
Sinds-Punjab F.G.	270	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	330	320
Nagpur Fine	330	320
Yeotmal	325	315/20
Arvi Fine	325	315/20
Amraoti Fine	320	310
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	318	295
Mulkapur Fine	310	285/90
Khandesh Fine	300	275
Muthia Fine	290	280
Muthia F.G.	285	270
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	340	315
Purna F.G.G.S.	340	315
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	330	315
Indore/Ujjain Fine	325	315
Burwah Sanavad Fine	320	310
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	.....	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	.....	320
Cambodia	.....	370
Miraj/Sangli	.....	350/60
Compta Good	.....	350/60
Jinja	.....	520

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombal, Jan. 11.

In Full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday, This year	Since 1st September. Last year
Khandesh	4,052	127,705 128,432
Central India	3,977	64,914 89,836
Barsi and Nagar	3,291	71462 111,881
Hyderabad Gaorani	470	23,727 41,795
Berar	6,088	312,255 285,002
Central Provinces	2,265	153,977 111,783
Total Oomras	20,143	753,840 768,729
Dholera	1,000	39,608 37,218
N.-W. Provinces	727	52,006 58,526
Rajputana	196	13,024 14,350
Sind-Punjab	953	19,345 64,991
Broach		3,455 2,597
Coompta & Dharwar	84	3,438 3,126
Westerns-Northerns	59	7,104 3,194
Cocoanada		1 .....
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		3,379 7,025
Persian		645 2,939
American		1,935 19,653
Egyptian & African	150	16,895 8,642
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10 64
Total		208,775 291,111

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Broker's Association, Ltd.)

Bombay, Jan. 11.

SILVER.

London Ready	26	7	0
London Forward	26	8	0
American Cent	57	12	0
China Opening	2	7	8
China Closing	2	7	7
Ready	59	11	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	6 p.m.
Poush	59/12	59/13	59/10	59/11
Tejimundi	-/8/			
Magh	60/	60/1	59/14	59/15
Tejimundi	-/13-			

GOLD.

Ready	21	7	0
Poush	21	7	0
Magh	21	7	0
National City	21	8	0
N. Manordass	21	7	0
N. Motilal	21	7	0

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 11

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling D. D. 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Selling T T 1/6. Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Jan.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. T. T. 275 1/4
Banks Selling T T 275
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 125
Banks Buying 60 days 122

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 138

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 176

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154-1/2

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/Londou 4.85 10th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7-1/2 11th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 17/32 10th inst.
London/Paris 124.10 10th inst.
London/Belgium 34.905 10th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.20-1/2 10th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 10th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11-1/2 10th inst. £4-4 11 1/2 9th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 7/16 10th inst. 26-3/8 9th inst.
Silver London Forward 26-1/2 10th inst. 26 7/16 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 57 11/16 10th inst. 57-5/8 9th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 4 13/32 p.c. 10th inst. 4-3/8 p. c. 9th iust.
London Discounts 6 mos 4 13/32 p.c. 10th inst. 4 13/32 p.c. 9th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-3/4 p.c. 3 mos 5-1/2 p.c. 6 mos 5-1/4 p.c. 12 mos 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—In Demand.

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 10.

Copper English Best Selected £77 1/8.
Copper Braziers £87.
Yellow Metal £69.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £21 7/8.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13 1/2.
Tin English Ingots £222 1/2.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 10.

Rozario Santa Fe per 62 1/2 lb Cargoes—
42 Shipping-Shipped Paid New Crop.
Barletta Russo per 62 1/2 lb Cargoes—
43 Afloat to Continent Paid 63 lb.
Wheat South Australian Parcels—
45/6 Afloat Paid.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels—
No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

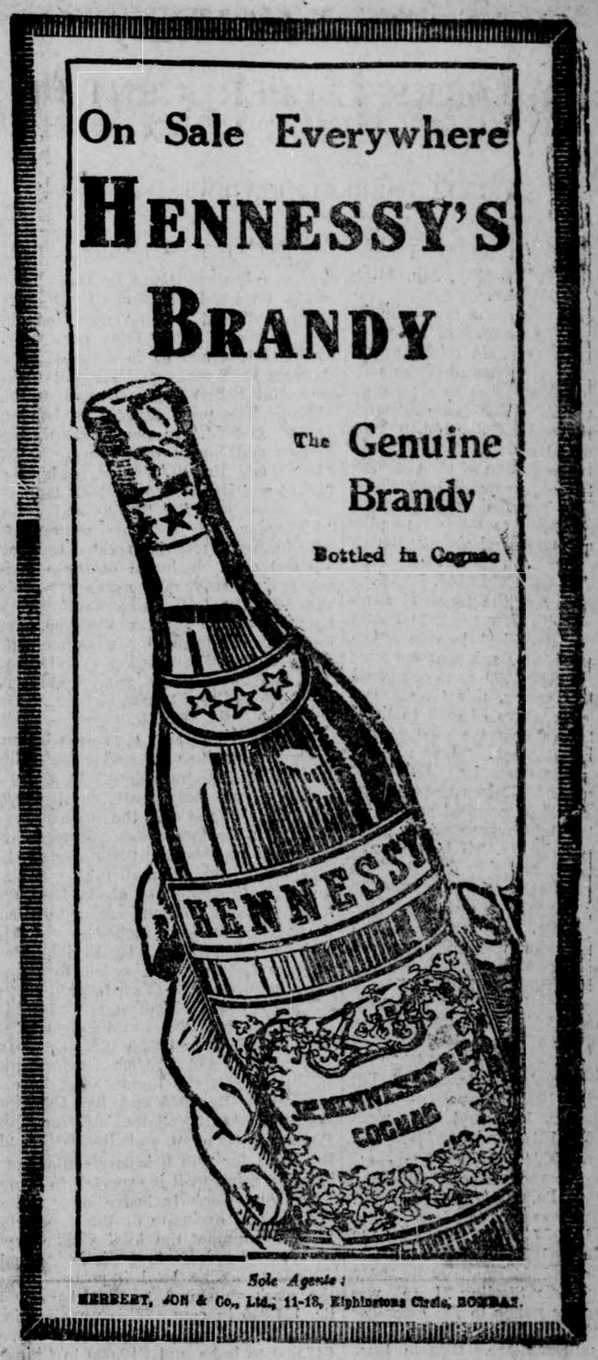
London, Jan. 10.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—
July-Sept per cwt 12|4-1/2
Oct-Dec per cwt 12|5
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—
Jan-March per cwt 12|5-3|4 July-Sept.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—
Jan-March per cwt 12|6-1|2 July-Sept.
Spot 0|9-3|16 Sellers

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept to 3rd Jan.
In Full-pressed Bales

	Yesterday This year	Last year	
Europe	6,045	249,231	157,144
Japan & China	13,050	434,719	175,518
Coast Ports		6,467	8,987
Up-country by Rail		48,630	29,262
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		40,923	76,091
Total	19,095	779,969	447,002



THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 50|8, Lowest Rs. 50|4|6, Closing Rs. 50|5|6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January, Opening Rs. 4|4|7-1|2, Lowest Rs. 4|11|6, Closing Rs. 4|11|7-1|2.

Cottnoseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 4|13|3, Closing Rs. 4|13.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 53|9, Highest Rs. 53|11|6, Closing Rs. 53|11.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 55|11, Highest Rs. 55|15, Closing Rs. 55|14|6.

OILS & CAKES.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Tata Oil Mills' Quotations.
Ex-Godown Bombay.—
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 614/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 540/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 130/- per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 55/- per ton.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 10.

Cottonseed Bombay ton—
£9-7-6 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay ton—
£17-17-6 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£18 Jan-Feb Shipment Rotterdam Hamburg Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 10.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£18-15 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
£18-2-6 April-May Shipment Sellers.
Linseed La Plata C. I. F ton—
£15-11-3 Jan-Feb Shipment Hull Sellers.
Linseed Bombay ton—
£18-16-3 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 10.

Linseed Oil Naked London ewt—
28|4-1|2 Feb-April Delivery Sellers.
28|6 May-Aug Delivery Buyers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 10.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
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Bombay Mutual Life
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IT is the oldest indegenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holder

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.

And at Rs. 15/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.

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THE SECRETARY,
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278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

TRADE AND FINANCE

Steadier Tone in Money

PUBLIC TAKES 77 PER CENT OF NEW STERLING LOAN

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent).

Bombay, Jan. 11.

MONEY.

While there was some relaxation in money during the forepart of the week with call funds available at 5-1/2 per cent., a steadier tone was observable towards the close and the rate recovered to 6 per cent. The trade demand has declined by about Rs. 156.40 lacs, but the latest statement of the Bank is more or less a reflection of the year-end and beginning of the month operations. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month to three months 5-1/2 to 6 per cent. and six months 5 per cent.

STATEMENT OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 4th January 1929 shows a decrease of Rs. 93.44 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 10,28,20,000 as compared with Rs. 9.67 crores, this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 12.05, a decrease of 0.84 per cent. under last week. Loans and Cash credits are down by Rs. 87.19 lacs and by Rs. 50.32 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 92.84 lacs. Government deposits have decreased by Rs. 227.14 lacs to Rs. 6.52 crores, probably due to the beginning of the month requirements, while other deposits are up by Rs. 102.39 lacs to Rs. 70.60 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Barring a rise in 3-1/2 per cent. Paper from Rs. 72/5 to Rs. 72/12, other issues in the gilt-edged market ruled dull. 5 per cent Loans, 1945-55, 1935 and 1933, are quoted at Rs. 103/12, Rs. 100/8 and Rs. 100/15 respectively. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930, and 1931, were on offer at Rs. 101/4 and Rs. 102/4 and 1932 at Rs. 103/4. 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan remained unchanged at Rs. 108/2. 4 per cent. 1960/70 Loan was unaltered at Rs. 84/4 and 1934-37 at Rs. 92/2. 4 1/2 per cent Loan 1955-60 changed hands at Rs. 94-2 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 96/6

The New India Sterling Loan was taken up by the public to the extent of 77 per cent., the balance being left with the underwriters. Despite this, the loan is regarded as a successful one, since loans of this magnitude are seldom completely absorbed by investors within a brief period.

CURRENCY RETURNS.

The Currency return of the 31st December 1928 shows an increase of Rs. 212.84 lacs in note circulation now standing at Rs. 189.10 crores. Silver coins have slightly increased by Rs. 17.83 lacs to Rs. 96.26 crores, while gold coin and silver bullion under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 31.10 crores and Rs. 4.61 crores respectively. Securities in India show an increase of Rs. 95 lacs to Rs. 43.27 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 69.79 as against 70.56 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

At the outset sterling exchange was somewhat quiet, but on the rejection by Government of all tenders under 1s. 6-1/16d. the market assumed a steadier tone. The relative inactivity is due to a lack of export bills although this is supplemented by other factors. Within roughly three weeks, an expansion of currency has occurred in the amount of Rs. 3 crores, one crore being against Inland bills; Furher sales to Government have during the last two weeks brought about Rs. 2-1/2 crores into the market, and about Rs. 247 lacs of Treasury bills are to mature during the current month. The first two were occasioned by year end requirements and the anticipation of substantial needs at the beginning of the year, which, however, did not materialise to the extent estimated. It is confidently felt that there will be an alteration of these circumstances before long. There were sellers of ready T.T. at 1/6 1/32 and buyers at 1/6 1/16d. The enquiry for remittances is still light, but in view of the firm prices of gold, the demand for bullion is expected to improve. Following are the forward rates:—January 1s. 6-1/32d., February 1s. 6d., March 1s. 5-31/32d., April 1s. 5-15/16d., May 1st 5-29/32d. and June 1s. 5-7/8d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined from Dol. 4.85-3/16 to Dol. 4.85 but improved and closed at Dol. 4.85-3/32. French francs, after appreciating from 124.09 to 124.02, closed at 124.06. The Belga remained unchanged at 34.90 and the Italian lira at 92.70.

GOLD.

A decidedly firm tone with increased trading characterised the gold market this week. Ready advanced by 1-1/2 annas per tola to Rs. 21/6/3. This has been brought about by the light stocks on hand of about 1-1/2 lacs tolas, combined with an improved offtake of about 16,000 tolas per day. Much of this activity is seasonal. Sovereigns both ready and forward (delivery 21st February) are quoted at Rs. 13/6/0. The price of gold in London is 84s. 11-1/2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21/6/3 and Rs. 21/4/9 for ready, Rs. 21/6/6 and Rs. 21/5/6 for 26th January settlement and Rs. 21/7/0 and Rs. 21/6/6 for 25th February settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £40,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £105,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 29,33,805 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £30,000.

SILVER.

Steadier conditions prevailed in silver during the week and a fair volume of business transpired. The price of ready rose consistently to Rs. 59/9 per 100 tolas and thus the disparity prevailing in the local rates and those of Shanghai and London has narrowed. The offtake including that of settlement has improved to about 170 bars a day. Stocks on hand are augmented to about 6000 bars, inclusive of fresh arrivals. While China Banks did little, America featured as a seller. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London ranged between 2s. 7-1/2d. and 2s. 7-3/8d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 26-7/16d. and 26-5/16d. for ready and 26-1/2d. and 26-3/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs 59/9 and Rs. 59/2 for ready, Rs. 59/13 and Rs. 59/7 for 30th January settlement and Rs. 60/1 and Rs. 59/11 for 28th February settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £105,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £308,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 2381 bars and Rs. 157.035 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £47,000 to India and £16,000 to China.

In the miscellaneous section a healthier tone prevailed and steel issues improved upon the publication of production of figures for December 1928. Ordinary shares advanced from Rs. 78/14 to Rs. 80/8 and Deferreds from Rs. 284/6 to Rs. 287/8. Tata Hydros declined to Rs. 1108/12. Andhra Valleys were down from Rs. 592/8 to Rs. 588/12. Alcocks were slightly easier to Rs. 343/12. Bombay Burma Trading shares were also quiet at Rs. 847/8 and Bombay Tramways at Rs. 153/12. Bombay Steam shares were almost unchanged at Rs. 237/8 and Scindias at Rs. 11/13. Cement shares were a trifle quiet, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 20/12 and Indian Cements at Rs. 355. Katni Ordinaries closed at Rs. 248/12 and Defds. at Rs 847/8 Among Railway shares Central Provinces went into ex dividend at Rs. 99/8. Amritsar Patti is quoted at Rs. 130, Gujarat Railways at Rs. 92/8 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 701/4.

There is almost no change to report in bank shares which remained unchanged at Rs. 1480 for Imperial Bank fully paid shares and Rs. 362/8 for contributories. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 100/12 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 23/10.

SHARES.

The occurrence of scattered strikes in Bombay Cotton mills has checked activity and dealings in mill shares, resulted in small losses. Following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders: Bombay Dyeings Rs. 866/4-867/8-858/12; Century Rs. 402/8-398/12; Central India Rs. 505-506/4-501/4; Crescent Rs. 138/12-135; Fazulbhoy Rs. 778/12-768/12; Indian Bleaching Rs. 237/8-232/8; Indore Malwa Rs. 398/12-393/12; Kohinoor Rs. 210-211/4-206/4; New Great Rs. 237/8-238/12-231/4; Pearls Rs. 501/4-502/8-493/12; Simplex Rs. 77/8-80-77/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 458/12-460-451/4.

YARN MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Our market continues to remain quiet and featureless with a moderate demand during the week under review and prices have shown a further decline of 1/4 anna per lb. all round. In Indian yarns deliveries have been showing improvement from the mills and although labour troubles have not been over some of the mills have been showing eagerness to make further sales in as much as they are getting good margins at the present level of prices This has resulted in a further decline in prices which naturally has been affecting the up-country markets. Offtake during the week has been moderate and up-country buyers have now been insisting on immediate delivery as otherwise for distant deliveries they have been offering about 1/4 to 1/2 anna less than for spot rates. Constant fluctuations in prices of raw material combined with very tight money and satisfactory supplies have been responsible for such a state of affairs but we are inclined to believe that with steady cotton market a confidence will be revived and off-take will be improving during the next few weeks.

English Yarns:—Forward business has been practically impossible on account of Manchester prices being very steady whereas the spot rates have been declining on account of Japanese competition and slack demand

Japanese Yarns: There has been some further business arranged in two-fold yarns in small quantities at somewhat lower prices. Off-take has been moderate for spot goods but forward business is very small in as much as import houses are not yet able to meet the buyers at their prices. Decline in cotton has produced a lack of confidence and buyers have been very cautious in operating for forward purchases. Up-country advices have been rather weak. Exchange has been slightly easy whereas Sampin has been fluctuating in accordance with cotton.

Artificial Silk Yarn:—Heavy arrivals combined with old stocks have produced a nervous feeling in the market with the result that prices have experienced a further decline to the extent of 1/2 anna per lb. all round. Forward prices have been maintained steady to firm and hence forward business has not been possible except on a small scale. Off-take has been improving on account of lower prices.

Indian Yarns:—The Textile Trade in Bombay has been passing anxious times on account of labour troubles ahead and although nothing can be forecasted definitely just now there is a large circle who believe that at any time there may be a general strike in the Cotton Industry in Bombay. This has naturally been producing an anxious feeling amongst the Trade and if this unfortunate situation is brought about it will certainly be affecting not only the Industry of this Presidency but to the whole country in general. We hope the Government and the Trade will try their level best to avert such a unfortunate position.

Advises from up-country markets go to show that the up-country mills have been trying to meet the needs of their buyers over there and this has been considerably affecting the Bombay Mills

With steady cotton prices we look for gradual improvement in Yarn Trade

WEEKLY COAL REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Since our last report, a quantity of 250 tons, ex s.s. Gantoise, Natal Group Coal, is sold at 25/9 sh. per ton c.i.f. and a quantity of 500 tons, Seebpore Poniati ex s.s. Rahmani is sold at Rs. 16/4 per ton c.i.f.

The market is firm and steady. Two more cargoes of Natal Coal are fixed for January and February near the rate of 25 sh. per ton.

There are two steamers offering in the market for Calcutta to Bombay for Coal at Rs. 7/8 per ton, while buyers' idea is Rs. 7/4 per ton.

S.S. Gantoise with Natal Group Coal is expected to-day, and will begin discharging on her arrival.

Steamers expected to arrive with Coal cargo:—

14-1-29 s.s. Struanshalh, Natal Coal, S. D. Shethia and Co.

16-1-29 s.s. Dara, Lodna Steam Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.

18-1-29 s.s. Arabistan, Victoria Steam Coal, Choonilal Harilal and Co.

20-1-29 s.s. Rahmani, Deshargarh Coal, Andrew Yule and Co.

21/1/29 s.s. Sarvistan. Lodna Steam Coal Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.

4-2-29 s.s. Shuja, Lodna Steam Coal, Turner Morrison and Co

S.S. Sultania, Bengal Coal, Choonilal Harilal and Co.

S.S. Zavani, Poniati Coal, Gandhi and Co

S.S. Sarvistan (next voyage) Bengal Coal, Choonilal Harilal and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality—Norther Navigation CIF 26/3 sh.

Quality.—Natal Group C I F 26 sh.

Quality.—Deshargarh C I F Rs. 16/8; Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 17/12.

Quality.—Lodna Steam Coal C I F Rs. 16/4; ExScales Darukhana Rs. 17/8.

Quality. Seebpore Poniati C I F Rs. 16.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. Rs. a p
Bukit Darah Rubber	17 0 0
Cavunal Rub. and Tea	9 0 0
Ceylon Planters	25 0 0
Ceylon Rubber	39 0 0
Clunes Estates	21 0 0
Cochin Rubber	32 0 0
Eila Tea	15 0 0
Estates Co. of Uva	34 8 0
Fairlawn Estates	34 0 0
Frocester Estates	54 0 0
Hathawe Rubber	10 8 0
Honiton Rubber	7 0 0
Horawala Rubber	38 0 0
Indo-Malay Estates	15 0 0
Jambuland T. and Rub.	9 8 0
Jebong Rubber	16 0 0
Kalutara Company	37 0 0
Kalutara Rubber	16 0 0
Kelani Valley Rubber	30 0 0
Langat River	21 0 0
Lanka Rubber	45 0 0
Lansdowne Rubber	147 8 0
Maha Uva Estates	52 0 0
Meall Mor Estates	21 0 0
Mirishena Rubber	35 0 0
Narangoda Rubber	18 0 0
Neuchatel Estates	41 0 0
North-Western Rubber	23 0 0
Pelmadulla T. and Rubber	22 0 0
Rubber Growers'	24 0 0
Saffragam T. and Rubber	165 0 0
Talgaswella Tea	45 0 0
Torrington Tea	45 0 0
Udabage Tea	45 0 0
Udapolla Rubber	20 0 0
Ullswater Rubber	7 0 0
Vogan Tea	41 0 0
Warriapolla Estate	22 8 0

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Messrs Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Bombay, Jan. 11. Latest prices. £
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p.c. 1933 (Notes)	103 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	97 0 0
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45)	99 5 0
Burma Corporation, Ltd.	1 0 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	1 0 0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 12 9
Eastern Bank, Ltd.	6 16 0
French 5 p.c. Rentes	19 7 0
Honkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	148 10 0
India 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	71 5 0
India 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	92 0 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	61 5 0
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0 15 9
Motor Fuel Proprietory, Ltd.	0 10 9-1/2
Nutrate Railway (Ordy.)	8 11 0
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.	9 5 0
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated, Ltd.	0 3 9
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Debs.	80 10 0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p.c. Pref. Stock)	97 10 0
Tata Power (7-1/2 p. c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	103 0 0

KARACHI SHARE MARKET

We have received the following weekly share market report from Messrs. Guja and Co. Karachi, dated 8th inst:—

RAILWAY.

On opening after the Xmas holidays much business could not be put through in Railway shares owing to the absence of sellers. Both Larkhanas and the Upper Sinds have been wanting while we expect some activity in Sind Lights in the next month.

ELECTRICS.

Small parcels of Karachi Electrics and Hyderabad Electric were offered and readily absorbed. There is no change in the prices to report. The Ajmer Electrics have been wanting but the sellers are reserved.

FLOUR.

The Sind Flour Mill Company has issued its annual report and it makes a poor reading. The usual dividend has been passed over. The Karachi Steam Flour shares are on offer. The prices in this section are inclined to ease.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

More business than usual has been put through in this section and the prices show a firming up tendency. There has been a considerable shortage of the ready scrip. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 7 p.c. and the call money is quoted 6 to 6-1/2 p.c.

Name of the Company.	Paid up Value.	Present Value
Sind Lights	100-0-0	140-0-0
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	135-0-0
Upper Sinds	100-0-	89-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	100-0-	91-0
DEBENTURES.		
Karachi Electrics	100 0-0	140-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics	100-0-0	134-0-0
DEBENTURESC.		
Karachi Port Trust 6 per cent.	100 0-0	109-8-0
FLOUR MILLS.		
Karachi Flour Mills	80-0-0	135-0-0
India Flour Mills	60-0-0	119-0 0
Century Flour Mills	100-0-0	100-0-0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

The Market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations.—Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13|12 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8|7-1|2 per cwt F. B. H.

S.S. Hankow Maru Rs. 8|7 per cwt. F. B. H.

S.S. Garada Rs. 8|6-1|2 per cwt F. B. H.

S.S. Currimba Rs. 8|7-1|2 per cwt F. B. H.

Shipment Dec. Rs.—8|6-1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 8|9-1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 8|10 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment March Rs. 8|10-1|2 per cwt F. B. H.

Shipment June Rs. 8|7 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 8|6 per cwt F. B. H.

Tone:—Steady.

Bomzay, Jan. 11

With continued firm advices from Java there was good enquiry for all positions and a good business was done by importers in White Javas both in Old and New crops viz. January to Mar. at Rs. 8/7/0 to Rs. 8/10/0 and June to September at Rs. 8/4/0 to Rs. 8/6/6 all Free Bombay Harbour terms. A fair quantity of White Javas was bought back for cancellation in Java and is reported that nearly 5,000 tons has been cancelled at sh. 13 C I F terms. A small business is reported to have been done in B.R.B. February/March at Rs. 8/12/6 F. B. H. There was offering of other qualities of Beet Sugars at reduced rates but no business is reported. It seems the market has reached the top and we expect lower prices again in near future. The demand for ready sugars was good.

Java reported a firm market with shorts covering and speculative buying and prices have been advanced by one guilder in Old Crop while New Crop Trust is reported to have sold 500,000 tons at 13 guilders.

Karachi and Calcutta also reported strong markets after following Java with good business doing.

American Terminals reported highest on 7th instant quoting 2.06, 2.14 and 2.22 for March, May and July and reported lowest on the 4th instant quoting 2.00, 2.08 and 2.14 for same positions.

London Terminals reported highest on the 8th instant quoting sh. 12/4-1/2, sh. 12/5-1/4d. and sh. 12/7-1/2d. for March, May and August and reported lowest on the 4th instant quoting sh. 12/2-1/4d., sh. 12/2-1/4d. and sh. 12/5-1/4d. for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O ready Rs. 13/11/6 eq. sh. 12/9 F.B. Harbour stocks 110,000 bags.

T M O Dec. Rs. 8/6/6 eq. sh. 12/7. F. B. Harbour.

T M O Jan. Rs. 8/8/6 eq. sh. 12/9. F. B. Harbour.

T M O Feb. Rs. 8/10/0 eq. sh. 12/10-1/2 F. B Harbour.

T M O March Rs. 8/11/0 eq. sh. 13. F. B. Harbour.

T M O June Rs. 8/7/0 eq. sh. 12/7-1/2.

T M O July/Sept. Rs. 8/6/0 eq sh. 12/6 F. B. Harbour

Brown ready Rs. 12/8/0 eq. sh. 11/6 F. B Harbour stocks 25,000 bags.

Arrivals:—

S. S. Hankow Maru with 41,000 bags Java Sugar.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 12.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/14.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/12.

4 per cent Loan due 1932/37 Rs. 92/4

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 84/6

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/6

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/6

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/4

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/8

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 101

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs 103/15

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/5

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/5

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/5

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/2

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/8

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 81/10

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81/12.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1964 Rs. 110/2.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12

Forward Rates 18th January sett:—

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/13/6

1945/55 Rs. 103/15/6

Tone of Market.—Steady

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 11

3 Months Discounts 4 11-32 per cent

6 Months Discounts 4 13/32 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money Call 5/1/2 per cent.

One month 5-1/2 per cent.

Three months 5-1/4 per cent.

Six months 5-1/4 per cent.

Twelve Months 4-1/4 per cent

Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

Tone of Silver.—Steady. China bought. Sellers holding back. Market closed with buyers at the rate but there are considerable sellers at a slightly higher level. We don't expect much further rise.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 10.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4-11 1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 10.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3 3|8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 4 11|32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 4 13|32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1|4 per cent.

Two preparations to give you beauty

Icilma Cream is a perfect skin tonic, a protection against the weather, and is stimulating and invigorating to the pores, leaving the complexion cool and youthful. Icilma Face Powder gives a delicate bloom, clings perfectly and *does not clog the pores.*

VANISHING CREAM

The Tonic properties of Icilma Cream are gained from the Natural Spring water from Northern Africa. And the special process by which this Cream is made, giving it lightness and perfect purity, takes nine times as long as the preparation of an ordinary heavy cream. Two perfumes, Bouquet and Magnolia.

FACE POWDER

The adherent qualities of Icilma Face Powder are due to strict care in the selection of materials and a special process of sifting which gives it a wonderful fineness. Perfumed with the exquisite Icilma Bouquet and packed in a card box of great beauty. Two shades, Naturelle and Creme.

Icilma

CREAM and FACE POWDER

For the nightly cleansing of the pores, and for massage, use *Icilma Cold Cream*, the most luxurious skin food in the world. Made from the purest ingredients and delicately perfumed with moss rose.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Speeches on "Experiences of Calcutta Congress, Jinnah Hall 6-30 p.m., Mr. J. B. Patel presiding.

TO-DAY'S MEETING CANCELLED.

The public meeting convened on Saturday (the 12th inst.) at 9 p.m. near Parsi Colony, Dadar is cancelled.

CEYLON ASSOCIATION IN BOMBAY.

A special general meeting of the above association will be held to-day (Saturday) at the American Mission School Hall, Parel Road, Bombay, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

YOGA DISCOURSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on Raja Yoga in English at Batliboy's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

SUNDAY, January 13.

Parsi Corporators' meeting, Sir C. Jehangir Hall Fort, 6-30 p.m., Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding.

Speeches on Municipal elections, at the Fountain, Mumbadevi, 9 p.m., Mr. B. T. Desai presiding.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly Class of the Society will be conducted by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, M.A., on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.), at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road. The subject for the class will be "A Study of the Contents of the Jataka Book."

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

Mr. Manikram Nanabhoy Talpade, B.A.LL.B. will deliver a lecture on "The Congress week in Calcutta" to-day (Saturday) 5-30 p.m. in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhaijiwanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

XXII HOURS' ADOROTION.

The XXII Hours Adoration at Gloria Church, Byculla, taker place on Sunday 13th instant. Morning service, Mass with Exposition will be at 7 o'clock, and the evening service will begin at 6-30 Rev. H. Marquis of Mahim will preach.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will cosduct a public class in English on Bhagawad Gita at Shyamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day Saturday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DECCAN GYM. TOURNAMENT.

Details of the Deccn Gymkhana Open Billiards Tournaments (for Amatnerers) on handicap & knock out system, are as under.

Entries close on the 15th inst. 1st cup worth Rs. 50|-. Entrance fee for prize Cup is worth Rs. 100|- 2nd prize competitos Rs. 10|-.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A Wall from Messrs. Roy & Co., Bombay.

A Wall Calender for 1929 from Little's Oriental Balm, Madras.

A Wall Calendar for 1929 from The Hindu Mutual Assurance Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION MEETING.

Under the auspices of Anjuman Talimul Muslemin, Jacob Circle, a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to support the candidature of Mr. Mohamed Moosa Killedar in the ensuing Municipal Election. Mr. Hussainally Mr. Rehmatulla, M.L.C., will preside.

GEETA CLASSES.

Sawami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawat Geeta at the General Educational Society's Chabildas Lallubhai English School, Dadar, on Sunday next at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will also conduct another public class on Bhagwat Geeta in English at Dr. Chhotalal's Bungalow, Borivli, the same eveing at 6 a.m. (S.T.)

PROF. VAKIL'S LECTURES.

The first lecture on "Commercial Basis of Modern Civilisation" in the series of four lectures on "World Commrecial Policy and India, since the Peace" will be delivered by Prof. C. N. Vakil to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. in the Lecture Hall, South Wing, University Buildings. The lecture is open to the public.

A SPIRITUALIST DINNER.

A cosmopolitan vegetarian Dinner is being arranged in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Rishis' return from England in the third week of January in Bombay (place and day to be notified hereafter, Spiritualists interested in the movement and desirous of attending it should communicate with the Organising Secretary, I. S. Society, Girgaon and forward the subscription of Rs. 5 per head.

CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

In aid of the Gokhale Educaton Society's Parel High School the boys of the school will stage a drama on Scouting "Dhanya-Balveer" to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m., in the Grant Road Theatre Bombay Prof. Venkatram, The Provincial Scout Commissioner will preside. Students with their school tokens and scouts in uniform will be admitted at half rates.

PUBLIC MEETING IN GHATKOPER.

Under the auspices of the Ghatkoper Village Congress Committee, Messrs. Lakhmichanda M. Doshi and Jasvantray G. Mehta will speak on "The message of the Calcutta Congress", at the Ghatkoper Rastriya Shala, Parvati Villa, Ghatkoper, tomorrow (Sunday) at 8-30 A.M. (S.T.) when Mr. Hirachand V. Desai will preside.

SUNDAY MUSIC CLASS AT VILLE PARLE.

Binkarji Laxmanrao Chavan and Pandit Vighneshwar will conduct the weekly Music Class at Ville Parle, (Sadashiv Nivas near Thosar's Hanuman Temple) between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. Instructions will be given in almost all Indian musical instruments. There would also be a special music programme. Special arrangements are made for ladies' accommodations.

PT. KANADE'S LECTURES.

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha, Girgaon, Pandit Dinkarshastri Kanade, will deliver two lectures one on "Sanatan Dharma and Shastra" and the other on "Chaturvarnya" at 6-30 p.m on Saturday and Sunday respectively at the Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall of the Sabha. His Holiness Sri Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtakoti wll preside.

PARSI CORPORATORS' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, a public meeting will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, on Sunday (the 13th inst) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when several present seating Parsi members of the Municipal Corporation, and the new Parsi candidates in the coming election will address the meeting on the Bombay Municipal affairs in General. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, one of the oldest, and prominent Parsi Corporators, will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES.

No mails from Austria for India were received by the s.s. "Ranchi" which arrived here with the Inward English Mails on 11-1-1929.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per S.S. "Muroran Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Sunday the 13th inst.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 13th instant.

THE "YOUNG LIBERATOR".

The fifth issue of the "Young Liberator" is expected to be out by the 15th instant. It contains the Presidential addresses of Mr. Nariman at Calcutta (All-India Youth Congress) and Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru at Poona (The Bombay Presidency Youth Conference). The full text of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose's speech as Chairman of the Reception Committee, Youth Congress, is given. Some interesting articles like "How Law is administered in India." "Dowry a curse" are given in the present issue.

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIF ASSOCIATION FUND.

The following donations (third list) have been promised or received for the Fund that is being raised for the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association Permanent Fund of Rs. 10,000|-.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 839.

The Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association Rs. 251. Vadia Durbar Saheb Rs. 25. Vallabhdas Kersondas Natthu. Rs. 101. Total Rs. 377.

Total amount collected upto this time, Rs. 1,216.

Remittances can be sent to Mr. Jivaraj Gokuldas Nensey c|o. The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXPERIENCES OF CALCUTTA CONGRESS

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jninah Hall, when Mr. Jehangir B. Patel will preside, and Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta; R. S. Nimbker; Balubhai T. Desai; K. N. Jogleker; M. N. Talpade; K. F. Nariman; & M. H. Vakil will speak on the experiences of the Calcutta Congress.

PEARL MILL AFFAIRS

—:o:—

COMPLAINT OF VICTIMISATION

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S FINDING

Resuming its sitting on Friday morning, the Mill Strike Inquiry Committee gave its decision regarding the dispute between the workers and the management of the Pearl Mill. Mr. S. A. Dange, workers' representative and spokesman, lodged a complaint before the Committee against the management of the Mill alleging that the management were taking vindictive measures to punish the operatives for their assault on a weaving master of that Mill. He contended that the procedure was unfair and punishment unjust. When the Mill reopened after the disturbance the workers were shut out although they had not gone on strike. Workers were willing to resume work, but the management would not allow them to do so. The policy adopted by the management, Mr. Dange added, was extremely regrettable. A large number of workers were wrongfully dismissed.

One tragic aspect of the affair was that the workers who took prominent part in trade unions were picked from the lot and victimised. A carding master who could not give the names of offenders was summarily dismissed. To make matters worse the management had taken new men in place of old ones.

OWNERS' DENIAL OF VICTIMISATION

The representatives of the Mill-owners' Association flatly denied the allegation that victimisation of any kind was practised in the mill. As the operatives were alleged to be responsible for the murder of the Weaving Master the authorities of the Mil were justified in taking measures to punish the offenders.

Mr. Watts, Superintendent of the Pearl Mill, stated that before restarting the mill they had engaged new jobbers who had taken new men on their own responsibility.

Mr. F. Stones observed that it was an extraordinary case It had been shown that a mob of 200 to 250 men assaulted a member of the mill's staff. The management felt that if the weavers had been in any way loyal, they would have known something at least of what was going on. Under the circumstances it was impossible for the management to keep the mill going without dismissing some of the men.

COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

The Committee then retired for about ten minutes and after their return, the Chairman gave the considered decision of the Committee. From the evidence before them, the discharge of the men from the Pearl Mill had nothing to do with the general strike and the circumstances under whish the agreement of October 4 was arrived at. They did not think it necessary to go into details of the unfortunate incident which was under investigation. The jurisdiction of the Committee, continued the Chairman, was very limited. They had only to interpret the terms of the Agreement in case there was any dispute on that score. It was possible that under the new arrangements taken on hand by the management—paying off old hands taking new hands—some innocent men entirely unconnected with the murder had suffered. But that was not a question on which the Committee could give their decision. It was a matter which could be litigated in courts of law under the ordinary process of action for wrongful dismissal. Whether the management was not justified in taking the step that they had taken, was not the point on which it would be desirable for the Committee to express an opinion under the present circumstances.

The Committee then adjourned to January 21.

ISLAM AND COW SACRIFICE

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—You have published H. H. The Aga Khan's Presidential address in All-Parties Muslim Conference under the heading "Islam Forbids Cow Slaughter," in very bold type, in your issue of the 3rd January, 1929. In my humble opinion, this statement is misrepresented and misleading, because after going through the whole address, I don't find therein any statement to that effect. But at the most I find the following viz "nor is the sacrifice of a bovine specially enjoined in our religious books". This sentence does not in the least even convey the idea that "Islam Forbids Cow Slaughter." I hope therefore you will please publish it in full in your esteemed paper and oblige.—Your etc.,

ABBDUR RAHIM.

Mangrol Jan. 9.

ENSUING MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTIONS

—:o:—

TO-MORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Congress Municipal Party Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on Sunday (the 13th inst.) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) near Fountain, Mumbadevi, when Mr. Balubhai T. Desai will preside, and Dr. Jethalal V. Vora, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Miss Bachuben Lotvala, Messrs. B. N. Mehisheri Abdus Sattar Wali M. N. Talpade, Seth Narayanlal Bansilal & other Congress candidates will speak on the ensuing Municipal Elections.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

WINTER MEETING : 10TH DAY

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

THE MUSCAT PLATE.—Div. I.
ZAMRUJ ... 1
WHITE GOLD ... 2
NEWFOUNDLAND ... 3

THE MUSCAT PLATE.—Div. II.
HASHIM ... 1
HIGH FLIER ... 2
ROYAL ACE ... 3

THE VARSOVA PLATE.
THE FLIVER ... 1
GOLDEN CHARM ... 2
TOURING PRINCE ... 3

THE SIMLA PLATE—Div. I.
SAFETY 1
BLACK KING ... 2
DHIDHA'A ... 3

THE SIMLA PLATE.—Div. II.
FAIRDOSS ... 1
GOSUB ... 2
PRINCE EDWARD ... 3

THE WELLINGTON PLATE.
SUN ARCH ... 1
TUSCULUM ... 2
GORBIO ... 3

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE.—
STAR OF FRANCE ... 1
SUNNY MOVA ... 2
BENTOI ... 3

THE VELLARD PLATE.—
SHEEMA ... 1
AMIJ ... 2
SHAMSUZZAMAN ... 3

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

—:o:—

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee and Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji have been re-elected President and Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, respectively, for the year 1929.

MISS BLANCHE INVITED AT ALWAR

—:o:—

The well-known Turkish dancer Miss Blanche is specially invited by His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar, on the occasion of His Highness' Silver Jubilee. Miss Blanche and party are leaving Bombay for Alwar to-day (Saturday) at night.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT MURDER

—:o:—

CATSE AGAINS TKHOJA S

Ravji Esmail and Suleman Jiwa, two Khoja youths, were placed before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazagon, on Friday on a charge of attempting to commit murder by stabbing Mr. Nanji Lalji Parmar, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Cutch Sudershan", a Gujarati Weekly on November 23 last at Chinch Bunder Road, Bombay. After a few witnesses for the prosecution were examined further hearing was adjourned to January 24.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League, a public meeting will be held at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), to give support to the Gujarat College Strike, at Ahmedabad, the B.J.M. Medical School Hostel Strike at Poona, and to protest against the Government action towards the members of the Lahore Students' Union and the Navajavan Bharat Sangha, Lahore, when Mr. K. F. Nariman, B G Kher, H D Rajah, K S Sitaram and others will speak.

MUSICAL CONCERT.

There will be a Musical Concert by the famous Musician, Mr. Baboorao of Aurangabad to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m (S.T.) in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi. All the members of the community are invited to be present in time. Special accomodation will be reserved for ladies.

PARSIS AND ALL-PARTIES' CONVENTION

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged by your publishing the following contradiction in reference to some of the remarks made by Mr R. K. Sidhva of Karachi in criticising the statement submitted by me to the All-Parties Convention at Calcutta on the 27th December, impartially representing the views of the Moderate as well as the Extremist sections of the Parsi community about the Nehru Report and the Constitution which it embodied

Mr Sidhva said, among other things, that the Mazdayasni Mandal was a religious body and as such not entitled to represent the political views of the Parsi community and hat the only body that could speak authoritatively about the Nehru Report and the Constitution was the Parsi Panchayat. He further stated that the Panchayat had boycotted the Simon Commission. The above statements of Mr. Sidhva were absolutely false and misleading.

I submitted my statement to the Convention not as the accredited representative of the Parsi community bearing a mandate or message from them, but merely as a Delegate appointed by the Mazdayasni Mandal which was invited to send delegates. Mr. Sidhva being a Karachi man seems to be ignorant of the fact that the Mazdayasni Mandal of Bombay is not, as he suggested in his speech, an exclusively religious body but a body interested in political, social, religious and parochial questions connected with the Parsi community.

As a Parsi, Mr. Sidhva knows, or ought to know, that the Parsi Panchayat is not a political body, and cannot pass a resolution in favour of boycotting the Simon Commission. It is not within its purview to express an opinion for or against the Simon Commission, the Nehru Report or any other political matter. Mr. Sidhva was, therefore, wrong in representing the Panchayat as the proper body to voice the political views of the Parsis re the Nehru Constitution.

I think it is the duty of the Secretary of the Parsi Panchayat to make its position clear before the public, so as to disabuse their minds of any erroneous impression they may have imbibed through Mr. Sidhva's senseless twaddle about the Parsi Panchayat before the All-Parties' Convention.—Your etc.,

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

SATURDAY. JANUARY 12, 1929.

When a Liberal and Tory agree, there is little doubt about it. "It" means anything from the necessity of keeping the Empire to that of keeping hostages for the Empire, eg. Egypt, Mespot. India, etc, and etc. At the moment, however, "it" means history.

* * *

Speaking about Mr. Baldwin—they call him the Honest 'Un in England—the Liberal ex-Cabinet Minister Augustine Birrell, informed his audience in a recent speech: He (the Prime Minister) said the other day that he would not give a fig for any historian or history that was not partisan."

* * *

So now you know the authoritative justification for History as she is taught, for instance in India. But perhaps you do not know why he selected "fig" as the standard unit of exchange for partisan history or historian.

* * *

You may well wonder, considering that Mr. Baldwin is a man who cares for pig and pipe' rather than for fruit selling. But you needn't. The fact is that Mr. Baldwin doesn't consider history or a historian—even partisan—to be half as valuable as his pig or his pipe.

* * *

I don't know what Mr. MacDonald thinks about History. Perhaps nothing. Because even if he could he can't now. Having paid for the Empire in miners' miseries there is nothing left for him to exchange for history or historian, partisan or otherwise.

* * *

Talking of history, there are among the students of research into the history of kissing (what a tempting subject!) different schools of thought regarding its origin etc.

* * *

One school is particularly interesting. It believes that kissing is "a relic of cannibalism" and that "at its origin the custom was nothing more or less than a modified bite."

* * *

If proved, this theory will be epoch-making. In fact it will be revolutionising our whole idea of the origin of the kiss. Don't you see the theory suggests kissing was started by woman?

* * *

Charlie—"So you married your employer. How long did you work for him?"

Ex-Private Secretary (his cousin) "Till I got him—you silly ass."

Latest Cotton News.

Garside Consumption Estimate 532,000 Bales

—:o:—

New York Futures 1 Pt. UP

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 11.

The Garside Cotton Service's estimate of 532,000 bales consumed by U.S. Mills during the month of December caused considerable weakness and the market opened at a decline of 13 points which level proved to be the lowest of the day. Short covering and professional buying soon checked the decline and conditions were completely reversed. Prices kept on advancing till they were quoted some 15 points above previous closing. Towards the close increased liquidation caused a decline of about 14 points and the market closed at a net rise of 1 point. Fluctuations in May delivery: Opening 19.92—13; 20.15 plus .10; 22.20 plus .15. Closing 20.06 plus .1.

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

The market this morning gave reasonable response to the rise in New York over-night and there were no fresh features during the early part of the day to bring about any important change in values. New York opening cables were discouraging and most of the opening improvement was lost. However steadily rising prices since opening at New York influenced active buying and the market closed with a firm undertone at a rise of 7 points. May delivery was 10.36 plus 4 at the opening. It declined to 10.32, but advanced and closed at 10.39 plus 7.

The Liverpool market is due to open 4 to 5 points lower on Saturday.

BOMBAY

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 11.
(11 p. m.)

In sympathy with New York cables, the local market after opening at Rs. 354-8-9 declined to Rs. 353-8-0. At this level prices resumed a hardening tendency which took Broach April May to Rs 357. At 11 p.m. the rate was 356-8-0.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

MAY.

New York, Jan. 11.	
Previous closing rate	20.05
To-day's opening rate	19.92
Difference	—.13
To-day's closing rate	20.06
Difference	plus .01

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.	
Previous closing rate	10.32
To-day's opening rate	10.36
Digerence	plus .04
To-day's closing	10.39
Difference	plus .07

Broach expectation 355 8 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

London, Jan. 11.			
Silver ready	26	6	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver forward	26	7	0
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of market:—Quite.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay, Jan. 11.			
1st Settlement	59	9	0
2nd Settlement	59	14	0

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In the London Chamber of Commerce (L. C. C.) our students passed in **thirteen different subjects**, whereas **others** passed **mostly in Book-keeping and Law.** The largest numbers of **Honours** and Certificates were secured as usual.

In the D. Com. (I. M. C.) the diplomas secured were THIRTY per cent more than all Institutions from India put together who competed.

In G. D. A. only one honour declared during the past three years, was ours.

Besides these **LONDON CHAMBER GOLD MEDAL** and prizes were won during past years.

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3. Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., Khatau Building, Marine St., Fort.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1929.

CORPORATION'S FINANCE.

—:o:—

The outstanding feature of the Corporation's Budget for the year 1929-30 is its negative merit that it inflicts no further taxation upon the people of Bombay. When a few weeks ago Mr. Clayton, the late Commissioner, submitted his estimates for the new year, he made out that some increase in the General and the Water Tax was inevitable. But the Standing Committee went into the figures minutely, corrected what appeared to be wrong entries, cut down sundry items of expenditure, and fairly made both ends meet without any increased taxation. For this the City Fathers will thank the Committee about as much as the rate-payers would. It is no joke for a Corporator to face a general election with higher taxes to his debit. Besides, as Mr. Boman-Behram who presented the Budget to the Corporation pointed out, Bombay is already the most heavily taxed City in India and would not easily submit to further taxation. The incidence of taxation in Bombay is no less than Rs. 21 as against Rs. 17 in Calcutta and Rs. 7 in Madras. A Corporation that is not yet in sight of compulsory education throughout the City cannot, with good grace, ask for more from the tax-payers.

The Budget shows an income of 333 lakhs as against an expenditure of 338 lakhs, the small deficit being proposed to be met by retrenchment. The steady rise in income from 279 lakhs in 1923-24 without any increase in the rates of taxation is certainly a gratifying feature and to some extent bears out Mr. Boman-Behram's view that the rise indicates a graduai recovery of the City from the depressing condition of a prolonged slump in trade. The progress might have been better still, he says, but for "the tendency of the residents of the City to migrate to the suburbs in spite of inconveniences." From a wider point of view this migration is to be welcomed. But, as Mr. Boman-Behram himself shows, it is possible for the Corporation to combine altruism with enlightened self-interest by undertaking the long-delayed scheme of drainage in the northern parts of the City and otherwise improving those parts. This would remove congestion in the heart of the City, to some extent restrict migration to places within Municipal limits, and thus add to the Corporation's revenue. In this connection the President of the Standing Committee gave a timely warning to Bombay landlords not to raise rents unduly "thereby unwittingly scaring away tenants to suburbs with a resulting loss to themselves as well as to the Municipality." It is also a sound suggestion that better facilities should be provided within the northern limits of the City for building construction and cheap accommodation. This will indirectly help the Corporation in the disposal of its surplus land "which at present hangs like a mill-stone."

The Corporation's expenditure, like the revenue, has increased steadily. But whether the expenditure is all wise or fairly distributed is much to be doubted. The slums of the City are a standing reproach. The drainage in the northern parts of City is hardly satisfactory. And the premier City of India is still shilly-shallying with the question of compulsory education, while lesser cities in the Presidency have forged ahead. We are told that the Schools Committee estimate for the new year is reduced by over a lakh of rupees. We are not sure that child education is the best field for retrenchment. We have stated above that the mere relief from higher taxation is a negative merit of the Budget. It is not by itself a very difficult thing to cut down expenditure and with it civic responsibilities and amenities to suit the income. A Corporation with a revenue of more than three crores cannot be complacent over its present Budget when more than half the children in the City are allowed to grow in stark illiteracy.

NO LONGER A PARIAH.

—:o:—

Unemployment is on the increase in England. To the Tories the prospect of facing the electorate next May is most uncomfortable. The Editor of the "New Leader" in a challenging letter to Mr. Stanley Baldwin tells him: "The coal industry lies in ruin. A million men, women and children are faced with starvation. In many homes there is not a scrap of food. Christmas comes as a cruel mockery to those dependent upon this great industry." And agriculture in England is faring no better. The result will be that next May on Tory platforms the "gentlemen" of England will have a hard time of it convincing their audiences that a further dose of Baldwin and Co.'s management will mean better days for the British workman. But in Mr. Ernest Remnant, Editor of that Imperialist journal, the "English Review", which ordinarily will have no truck with "Bolshies", Toryism has found a doctor who professes to cure Britain's present acute economic malady. In an interview with the "Daily News" he advances the argument that Britain should take a capitalistic interest in poor Russia. He says: "Russia to-day is living a hand-to-mouth existence." What can altruistic England do to help the starved population of Soviet Russia? Let there be an agreement, he suggests, about the recognition of debts and "long-term credit" can then be given to the Soviet. This will result in England "finding a new market to relieve part of her unemployed." Soviet Russia is thus no longer a pariah. Contact with it can be established when it is a case of advancing British capital to it and selling British goods to those "awful Bolshies" in order that "part of Britain's unemployed" may find work. We advise Lord Birkenhead to chew this altruistic thought along with his cigar.

NATIONAL CULTURE

—:o:—

Popular interest in the various forms and aspects of the culture which is at once the distinction and pride of India is, undoubtedly, awakened. But it has not yet attained the deep intensity which alone could recruit the whole-hearted devotion of the young and aspiring intellectuals of the country. Their education, the variety that is offered by the existing schools and universities, segregates them away from all live contact with the artistic and cultural traditions of the country. The large gatherings which witnessed at the Prize ceremony last Saturday, Prof. Deodhar's praiseworthy efforts for the advancement of Indian music may be taken, however, as a healthy departure. It is deplorable that despite innumerable committees and commissions for University reform no tangible effort seems to have been made by the Bombay University to provide systematic instruction or facilities for instruction in the arts and artistic education of the Presidency. Indian music, like Indian painting, sculpture and architecture, remains as yet an outcaste. And, until educated and devoted enthusiasts, like Prof. Deodhar, pledge their full time services to the cause, it will remain outcasted. It is for them to demand from the University the assistance of the trained intellectuals who alone can ensure the national guarantees for the continued growth of art. Indian music, like Indian painting, sculpture, architecture and the air-crafts, is confronted with many problems. And there are regions yet left unexplored in it. The possibilities, for example, of Indian orchestra, the employment of Indian music and musical instruments for various purposes of social or national importance, amusement or instruction, all require the constant services of the educated young men and women of India. And, if the educational institutions in the country fail to recognise soon the national importance and demands of art, they will be guilty of a national crime.

UNIVERSAL FRANCHISE

—:o:—

The Select Committee of the Madras Legislative Council to consider the Bill amending the District Board and Municipalities' Act is understood to have recommended adult franchise for the local elections. This is a prompt move in the right direction. Adult franchise has been adopted by the All-Parties' Conference and is now recognised by the country as the best means to safeguard the interests of the masses and to stimulate their civic spirit. If it is good for provincial and national elections, it is even more suitable for local elections. Much propoganda, however, is necessary to secure the adoption of recommendation of the Select Committee by the Legislative Council. In the Bombay Corporation, too, the old controversy whether the ten-rupee or the five-rupee franchise is the better should now cease and all democrats must press for universal franchise. It is a good test issue and the municipal voters should remember it at the forthcoming elections.

SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING ITS STANDARD

(BY H. R. M.)

I propose in this article to offer a few suggestions regarding the improvement of the School Leaving Examination curriculum. Physics, Chemistry and Geography in this curriculum stand on a different footing by themselves inasmuch as they are probably the only subjects in regard to which the gentlemen responsible for the delineation of the courses to be prescribed have comparatively a free hand of selection. As to the other subjects of Vernaculars and Histories, the selection is handicapped by the one circumstance of prejudiced authorship of text-books or the other circumstance of official political bias. We have here the most propagandist contrast; for instance, the S. L. Ex. Histories, although constituting an informational subject, stop short at 1900, even when the knowledge of contemporary topics is confessedly most essential to the candidate; whereas the major portion of English, merely a cultural subject, consists as a rule of 20th century literature. Moreover the knowledge of the functions and achievements of the League of Nations is scheduled without studying its antecedent history of the Great War!

I think that we, as a nation, are concerned with English on its purely practical and utilitarian side, but the present educational system crushes the intelligence of our youths with its elaborate grammatical and synthetical cram-work surely out of proportion to our national requirements.

MEDIUM OF TEACHING.

As to the question of the medium of teaching, I believe in the immediate vernacularisation of all the subjects without reservation. Think of the most ludicrous spectacle presented by a Gujarati teacher wasting his breath in trying to imprint knowledge in a foreign tongue on his Gujarati pupils for the set purpose of giving them education. Nation-building can only be achieved by nationalised education and through the tongue of mothers. Unfortunately ours is the solitary unhappy country where arguments become necessary to establish matters which are axioms in themselves. For example a question of this type in any Sovereign State will be looked down quite correctly as absurd.

IRONY OF OUR POSITION.

The irony is that the people lamenting the probable degradation of English do not at all give a thought to the real degeneration already suffered by our vernaculars. The truth is that the majority of the students leaving off schools before Matriculation lose the one bird in hand in attempting to get two in the bush. They leave the schools totally disheartened and are neither able to satisfy the Gujarati Shethia nor the English employer and consequently fall a prey to the hovering unemployment—sad commentary on the ten years of Modern Schools. The present embarrassing situation is responsible for the anomaly created by the hybrid system adopted by the University authorities of putting questions in English for what has to be learnt and answered in Gujarati. This is nothing but taking away by the other hand what is given by the one.

UNNATURAL GROUPING.

Similarly the present terrific failures in Mathematics will greatly be reduced by vernacularisation of the subject. Another unnatural combination which requires urgent abolition is the constitution under one head of the 'English' Geography and the vernacularised Histories. Even the examiners of the last year subscribe to this reform when they say that the combination is detrimental to the scholars as it comes in the way of showing the real advantage derived from the vernacular answers in Histories. In fact the last S. L. Ex. Report is itself almost wholly a plea for the vernacularisation of subjects including the technical subjects like Geography and Science.

TEXT-BOOKS.

When we come to text-books some difference of opinion seems to be existing. Some educationists believe that text-books require ideal teachers, though at the same time they do favour something to fall back upon for the students during the whole year. Of course the teacher is rightly expected to prepare his own lessons and teach them to his pupils. We may suppose that a teacher does his class-room work quite satisfactorily and successfully impresses the subject-matter upon the pupils. Also that he recapitulates it when the class reassembles the next day. Then he will have to put aside that portion to treat the further issues and eventually leave it to the pupils' diligence and memory. Here steps in the necessity of a suitable

(Continued on page 11.

DIVA-DASGAON RAILWAY LINE

PROSPECTIVE RISE OF NEW SUBURBS OF BOMBAY

(BY A KOLABAVALA.)

To the people of Konkan, the sanction accorded by the Railway Board to the construction of the Diva-Dasgaon Railway line, as funds become available, is a matter of genuine satisfaction. People have heard of this and similar other projects so often in the past that even the present scheme is discredited by many as mere moonshine, as the people in Esop's story of the shepherd-boy did. But they should have no reason to do so now, since money was provided in this year's budget for this scheme. Rs. 75,00,000 are to be spent on this project and the people of Konkan, for the present of the Kolaba District only, may look forward to the end of hardships in travel, early enough. Within about the next five or six years people of Bombay may find it as easy to travel as far as Panvel and Pen as they do to-day to Kalyan and Karjat and even Lonavla. When this Railway line actually begins work Bombay will have another suburban area, nearly as big as the present one. The line is to be 93 miles in length from Diva and as Diva is about 26 miles from Bombay, the distance will be the same between Bombay and Poona. One can very well fancy a Bombay-Mahad Mail or Express to run on this line, if the authorities think of extending this line five miles further from Dasgaon.

ADVANTAGES OF THE RAILWAY.

The main object of this line is to open up the portion of the Konkan lying south of the existing G. I. P. R. line from Bombay to Kalyan and in the Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts. The population of these parts mainly provides the labour force to the textile mills, factories and workshops of Bombay as also clerical staffs to the several Government, Railway and private commercial offices and has been for a long time in need of improved methods of transport. P. W. D. metal roads and inferior roads built by the District Boards are at present served by a good many motor buses, but the uncertainty and unsafety associated with that service is not yet a negligible factor and it fails to function altogether during the rainy season on account of heavy rains and absence of enough bridges over the roads. The Konkan tract is also served by the ferry steamers of two steamship companies, but that convenience is not available during the monsoon and the hardships of that travel may be anything else, but they surely constitute a positive discouragement to passengers. Sea-sickness, lack of arrangements for food, overcrowding and hardships of embarking and disembarking are only some of the many grievances of those who have unfortunately to use these ferry boats. An efficient railway service, running throughout the year will not only provide for the existing heavy traffic, but will also create a much larger additional traffic, by affording increased facilities for travelling and for the movement of goods. It will be a great boon to those who deal in the rich forest produce of these areas and the salt trade of Belapur, Ulva, Chirner and Pen. The line will also indirectly help in the development and exploitation of the enormous quantities of hydro-electric powdr, produced by the Tatas.

PLEA FOR CO-ORDINATION.

On a casual consideration of the construction of this line, two ideas will occur to any one who knows well the Geography of Kolaba District. As good surveying demanded, the railway line from Panwel to Pen is taken by the shortest distance, requiring a bridge over the Patalganga river. By this route Pen is only fifteen miles from Panwel. There is a fair weather route between these two taluka towns, but for want of a bridge over this river, all general and motor traffic both in the fair and rainy seasons has to pass the round-about route via Khopoli. This keeps Pen forty-five miles away from Panwel instead of fifteen. If the G. I. P. R. and the P. W. D. Department can see their way to co-operate and share the cost of the bridge, it will be good economy in expenditure. The bridge may be used both by the Railway and the public by means of a railway crossing. This arrangement will shorten the Bombay-Mahableshwar road (by which the Governor of Bombay travels at least once a year) by thirty miles, which means one hour. This will make for all-round economy and convenience to the travelling public and the officials concerned will be well-advised in giving the idea the consideration that it deserves.

OMISSION OF MAHAD.

Another thing that strikes one in the present alignment of the railway line is the omission of Mahad, which is just five

(Continued on page 11.

Notes of the Day.

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Indians In Police Service.

We congratulate Khan Bahadur Petigara on his appointment as permanent Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay City. Khan Bahadur Petigara has risen to this post by dint of sheer merit and it is an open secret that his merit would have remained unrecognised, as has not seldom been the unhappy lot of many Indians in the Police service, but for Mr. Kelly. Mr. Petigara is the first Indian to occupy such a high position in the Police service of the City and to be promoted from the subordinate to the Imperial service. This fact is, however, due not to lack of capable Indians but to the system which continues to deny to Indians the right to man the most responsible posts in the administration of their country. It is a grim comentary on the process of Indianising the Police service that even in a city like Bombay, the higher posts remain almost a close preserve for non-Indian members of the service. It is time the process of Indianising from the top was accelerated.

Waterways In India.

Dr. U. Rama Rao has tabled a motion in the Council of State that inasmuch as the Linlithgow Commission have not dealt with the question of the development of waterways as a means of transport of agricultural and other produce, there should be appointed a Committee, including members of both Houses, to examine the feasibility of developing such communications and suggest ways and means to effect such development. The subject is of vital interest to a poor country of vast distances. And in the early days of British rule in India some sympathetic officials and engineers wished to give even more attention to waterways than to railways. But the latter eventually secured the practical monopoly of Government's attention and finances, mainly because of the military value of the railways. The Linlithgow Commission's failure to deal with waterways is only one sign of such neglect. Whatever action the Government may take on the Jayakar Committee's Report on Indian roads, that Report will at least stimulate public interest in the subject. We may expect the same advantage from the Committee which Mr. Rama Rao asks for.

"Forward" Annual.

"Forward" of Calcutta is to be thanked for bringing out a very valuable and instructive Annual. It is a publication which satisfies a much-felt want—familiarising India with International Affairs. There are articles on Italy, Russia, Germany, Persia, America, Afghanistan, Turkey, problems arising out of the clash between White and coloured, Nationalism, Internationalism, Asiatic Federation, War and many others by famous publicists. Who could speak with better authority on their respective subjects than, for instance, Mussolini, Madame Lenin, Venizelos, Dr. Tarakhnath Das, Elinor Burns, J. T. Sunderland, Marshal Foch and M. N. Roy? The Annual is a veritable guide to problems that arise out of the contact of one nation with another and one country with another. It is well-got up and the illustration pages contain pictures of almost all leaders of the Indian Nationalist movement. We congratulate our contemporary on this successful and brilliant enterprise.

Woman's Suffrage.

Several members of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council have given notice of a resolution to be moved at the next session of the Council urging the removal of the sex disqualification and extending the franchise to women. A few years ago a similar resolution was moved in the Council but was defeated by a narrow majority of ten votes. We feel confident that Bihar will now at least refuse to lag behind the sister provinces in India in respect of women's franchise. Already women have won the vote in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Assam. And since the new Reform Bill for Burma has included the grant of woman suffrage to qualified Burmese women, Bihar has the unenaviable distinction of being the only Province in British India where the franchise is denied to women. But Bihar can now make amends by repeating the world suffrage record made by the U. P. Legislative Council, which enfranchised women six years ago by a unanimous vote.

Excessive Punishment.

A Calcutta Magistrate has imposed the heavy punishment of a fine of Rs. 1,000 with the option of six weeks' simple imprisonment in default on the printer of a press for having omitted to put the name of his press in a poster he had printed. The accused had pleaded guilty to the charge and his defence was that the omission was due to oversight entailed by the pressure of work during Congress week. The offence thus was only a technical one and a small fine would have met the ends of justice. But the Magistrate seems to have allowed his judgmeit to be influenced by an extraneous consideration as evidenced by his remarks: "If you want to enjoy luxury like this, you must pay for it." The "luxury" was the subject-matter of the poster, namely, "Every nation has the constitutional right to amend the Government or the revolutionary right to overthrow that system of Government."

VICTORY FOR THE ORTHODOX!

Afghan Girls Sent to Turkey recalled and Schools closed down

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REFORMS PROGRAMME CANCELLED?

King Amanullah's Proclamation

PESHAWAR, Jan. 11.

"Amani," a Kabul newspaper publishes a proclamation of the King of Afghanistan withdrawing nearly the whole of his programme of reforms. The Afghan girls who have been sent to Turkey for education have been recalled. Orders for the adoption of European dress and for unveiling of women are cancelled. Girls schools and women's associations are closed. Soldiers may become followers of Pirs without permission. Certificates of identity and conscription are withdrawn. Friday will again become the weekly holiday. A Majlis-I-Agan or Council of Notables is formed consisting of fifty of Ulemas, Sardars, Khans and Officials. The Council will amend the laws in accordance with the Shariat and will review the decisions of the newly constituted Mejlis-I-Vukkala or Council of Provincial representatives. The Proclamation is signed by prominent Ulemas including the Chief Qazi Mahomed Akbar, and Hazrat Sahib of Shor-azaud.—A. P.

ROBBERS ROUTED

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ROYAL TROOPS IN ACTION

The Afghan Consul in Bombay sends the following latest cable received by him from Kabul for publication:

"The eastern side is now quiet and peaceful. The Conference is still going on. The mountainous robbers on the 7th January have been severely defeated by the Government's troops and driven away up to Shekar Dareh. The troops have also crossed the Khairkhana Valley in order to ruin and crush the robbers."

A COUP D'ETAT

—:o:—

MUKDEN ARSENAL SEIZED

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Shanghai.—Chang-Gue-Hiang has brought off a 'coup d'etat' and seized the Mukden Arsenal and taken prisoner Rang-Ru-Ting, ex-Chief of Staff of Chang-Tso-Lin and two other prominent Manchurians. Yang-Yu-Ting has been shot. Chang-Sue-Hiang's action is attributed to their hostility to the hoisting of the Nationalist Flag.—Reuter.

VOLCANO ERUPTION SUBSIDES

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ONLY TWO LIVES LOST

LONDON, Jan. 11.

SantiaCo De Chile.—The eruptions have subsided and it is officially stated that there have been only two victims. Many of those reported missing were found on an adjacent mountain where they had taken refuge.—Reuter.

WIRELESS FROM DECEPTION ISLAND

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SIR HUBERT WILKIN'S ANTARCTIC TRIP

LONDON, Jan. 11.

New York.—A wireless message from the Deception Island says that Sir Hubert Wilkins has concluded the first phase of his Antarctic trip, namely exploration of Graham Dand which has been discovered to be a group of Islands and not part of the Antarctic Continent. Sir Hubert has decided to return to the United States. He will operate from a different base next season.—Reuter.

THE ANTI-WAR PACT

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POLAND AND RUSSIA'S PROPOSAL

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Russia recently formally proposed to Poland and Lithuania that they should sign the protocol with Russia declaring the Kellogg Peace Pact as being already in force as between them without awaiting ratification of the Pact by all the signatories. Lithuania has agreed to the proposal and suggested to Latvia and Esthonia that they should do likewise.

Poland's reply, anxiously awaited by her neighbours, was delivered at Moscow last evening. According to a Warsaw message the reply says that Poland agrees to the plan in principle, but suggests certain alterations in the manner of concluding the suggested Protocol. It expresses astonishment that Russia should have only addressed Poland and Lithuania on the subject and not her other neighbours. The reply adds that Poland considers it her duty to consult Latvia, Esthonia, Finland and Rumania before making any further move.—Reuter.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The Board of trade returns for December show that imports amounted to 201 millions and exports 60 millions, a decrease of four millions and an increase of 1,56,000 respectively compared with December 1927. Total for 1928 is Imports 1197 millions sterling and exports 723 millions sterling, a decrease of 21 millions and an increase of 14 millions respectively compared with 1927.—Reuter's Special.

MANMAD BOMB EXPLOSION

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HEARING OF CASE COMMENCES

CREWMAN'S FAILURE TO RECOGNISE ACCUSED

NASIK, Jan. 11.

In the Manmad bomb case, the hearing of which commenced here to-day, the first witness examined was the guard of the G. I. P. train from Bhusaval to Igatpuri. He said after passing Nishad, near Nandgaon, he heard at about mile 157 a terrific explosion. He looked out and found splinters of stone, glass and wood scattered on the brake van. He also noticed dense cloud of smoke issuing out of the neighbouring carriage. He immediately brought the train to a stand-still and looked as to what had happened. He found three persons had been thrown out of the train, two of them being apparently dead. Another man was bleeding profusely and he was immediately given first aid and was removed to the first bogie carriage. He also found about nine men and three woman coming out of the damages compartment all injured on the facis. Another man was found seriously injured. He put all in the carriage aforesaid and detached it from the other and sent the front portion to Manmad for immediate medical help. One of the injured died before reching Manmad.

The next witness was an assistant in charge of Manmad Railway Hospital. He described the wounds of Harendra who was also injured. His right leg and thigh were severeley pierced and blood was cosing from the wounds. He was also burnt at several places particularly near the waist.

CREWMAN'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness was N. Barretto crewman in charge of the two damaged bogies. His duty was to examine the lugguage tickets of the persons in the bogies in his charge. He said some time before the accident he examined the tickets of those in the damaged compartment numbering about 18. He was shown the ticket of the accused No. 1 which was from Benares Contonment to Bombay and bore his signature in token of examination. Cross-examined by accused No. 2 (Manmohan), he expressed his inability to recognise the man.

At the end of the day's proceedings the Magistrate, after consultation with the Government Prosecutor, decided that the trial should be open to press reporters except when in the interest of the public it would be necessary to exclude them. About 8 more witnesses will be examined to-morrow at 8 a.m.—A. P.

GRAVITY OF MINERS' DISTRESS

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LORD MAYOR ON NEED OF MORE MONEY

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The Lord Mayor told a meeting of the Mayors at Mansion House that, despite the remarkable response to appeals on behalf of the fund for the relief of distress in coalfields, which at present amounted to 4,65,000 including contributions from Dominions and America, the magnitude of the distress necessitated a much larger total than the fund had yet reached. He added that the constitution of the fund would be revised in view of the national character which it had assumed.—Reuter. Special.

'WIZARD" OF A BIG MERGER'

—:o:—

SIR B. BLACKETT'S NEW ROLE

FAT SALARY OF £8.000

LONDON, Jan. 10.

"53 millions sterling merger wizard" is the heading of a newspaper appreciation of Sir Basil Blackett (who has been appointed Chairman of the proposed Communications Company by the Boards of Eastern Telegraph Company and the Associated Telegraph Company) whose salary is stated to be £8,000. The writer describes him as a "man who can turn from a volume of lovely verse to a formidable blue-book and enjoy both." He once enlivened the Peace Conference with quips from Classics, but had to translate them for the statesmen of Europe. The writer adds that the announcement of his appointment has surprised the city, for there had been strong rumours that Lord Birkenhead would get the post. It is recognised, however, that Sir B. Blackett is the ideal man for the job.

HOPES TO START WORK SOON.

Sir B. Blackett, in an interview, stated that he hoped to start work immediately as Chairman-Designate and actively participate in the business of the Company,

but a little time had to elapse to complete the formalities connected with the establishment of the Company.—Reuter.

MIDDLE CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT

—:o:—

BENGAL GOVT.'S SCHEME

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

With a view to relieving unemployment among the middle class people in Bengal a scheme is under preparation by the local Government for establishing a vocational institution in the outskirts of Calcutta for training young men in practical agriculture and dairy farming.

Writing to the Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation the Secretary to the Government of Bengal says that hitherto the main difficulty had been to find initial capital necessary for the inauguration of a scheme. Fortunately a donor has promised one lakh of rupees of which he has paid Rs. 50,000. The Ministry of Agriculture is in favour of accepting a suitable scheme and a strong Committee has been formed to give effect to it. It has been decided that hundred bighas of land in a suburb of Calcutta should be taken. It is hoped that the scheme will appeal to the members of the Calcutta Corporation and it will give favourable consideration to it. Financial assistance is also expected from the District Board of Alipore and the Bengal Council.

It is understood that officers of the Education, Agriculture and Veterenary Departments of the Bengal Government will be available for service.—A. P.

OPPOSITION TO "THE LISTENER"

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DEPUTATION WAITS ON PREMIER

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The proposal of the British Broadcasting Corporation to publish a new journal called "The Listener" chiefly for reproduction of broadcast talks and lectures is strongly opposed by newspaper and periodical publishing and printing trades organisations.

The Postmaster General refused to receive a deputation representing these organisations on the ground that the Corporation was acting in accordance with its Charter.

The organisations appealed to Mr. Baldwin who to-day received a representative deputation headed by Lord Riddell. Proceedings were private.—Reuter Special.

ANOTHER QUIET DAY

—:o:—

KING'S CONDITION UNCHANGED

MEDICAL PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, Jan. 10.

A bulletin issued at 8-15 p.m., to-day, says that the King had a quiet day. His majesty's condition is unchanged.

RAY THERAPY TREATMENT.

The ray therapy treatment was applied to the King this evening. No bulletin will be issued to-morrow morning.

"BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL'S" COMMENTS.

The usual inspired weekly statement has not been issued by the medical press this week, but the fact that the King is making as much headway as can be expected is the conclusion of the "British Medical Journal." The customary weekly "Review" draws attention to the slight, but not negligible, improvement in the King's condition, but with the exhaustion of mind and body remaining conspicuous, future progress must be slow and difficult. "All said, the recent reports about the great weakness, wasting and trouble of feeding will obviously hold good for some time. Therefore the position is still in no way free from anxiety."

"LANCET'S" OBSERVATIONS.

The "Lancet" comments on the lines similar to the observations of the "British Medical Journal" on the King's condition, and emphasises that a startling improvement in His Majesty's condition cannot be expected.—Reuter.

MR DAWSON'S MOVEMENTS

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, Editor of the "Times" (London) leaves on Friday night for Ootacamund with Mrs. Dawson. They return to Madras on the 23rd instant and leave the same night for Calcutta.—A. P.

FAIRLY QUIET NIGHT

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The King had a fairly quiet night and his condition is little changed.—Reuter.

CHARGES OF SEDITION

—:o:—

ANOTHER CALCUTTA EDITOR IN TROUBLE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11

Charges under Section 124-A (Sedition) were framed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day against Ramlogan Singh and Suroj Bansh Singh, Editor and Printer respectively of "Ksatriya Sansar", a Hindi Weekly published in Calcutta. The offending article "Ah Lalaji" appeared in the issue of December 3.

A separate charge under Section 124-A was also framed against Ramlogan Singh and Suroj Bansh Singh in respect of an article entitled "Things have reached their climax" in the paper on November 10.

After the charges had been framed the case was adjourned till January 25. The accused pleaded not guilty and were directed to be released on bail of Rs. 5,000. Among the witnesses examined was Mr. Hartley, Assistant Commissioner.—A. P.

INDIA: SCENE OF TURMOIL

—:o:—

Mr. Sastri on 'Torture of Soul"

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Pretoria.—Speaking at a farewell reception at the Town Hall here, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, retiring Agent-General, said that those who thought that he was returning to India because he saw there the opportunity for greater service were much mistaken. He declared that India to-day was the scene of turmoil and tremendous political agitation and he would rather keep out of it. He would not find in India the atmosphere mor peaceful or more favourable for work but, somehow drawn back, he would soon be engulfed in the sea of trouble, but he could not remain contended in South Africa while his associates were "undergoing torture of soul." He looked forward to the day when India would arrive at a more wholesome stage and her progress would be unimpeded and assured. He praised the manner in which the Capetown Agreement had been adhered to by both sides.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN GENERAL ELECTION

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A PLEA NOT TO INTRODUCE INDIAN QUESTION

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Johannesburg.—Mr. Sastri, speaking at a farewell barquet eloquently pleaded to the politicians not to introduce the Indian problem in their speeches in connection with the forthcoming general election. He declared thato the two Governments had learned to understand each-other and, "that understanding, I do hope and pray, will be consolidated and that we shall never hear again of the Indian problem vexing the minds of the South African politicians."

South Africans, Mr. Sastri added, might look forward to the Indian population settling down without fear of agitation or disturbance to the work of developing the Union.—Reuter.

WIDE POWERS FOR GOVERNOR

B. & O. Govt. Opposed to Extension of Franchise

EUROPEANS INDISPENSABLE TO SERVICES!

—:o:—

Memorandum to Simon Commission

PATNA, Jan. 10.

Particulars are available of the recommendations of the Government of Bihar and Orissa to the Simon Commission. The procedure adopted by His Excellency the Governor was to call upon the Executive Council to formulate the recommendations of the Government and after they have been so formulated to permit Ministers to see them and to offer their observations.

As far as can be gathered no attempt appears to have been made to secure united action by the Government as a whole including the Ministers. Pointed reference, it is said is made by Sir Muhammad Fakhruddin in his note to this fact who mentions at the outset that he had been enabled by the courtesy of the Governor to go through the recommendations of the Executive Council.

FRANCHISE.

In their general observations the Bihar and Orissa Government are said to remark that in their opinion political awakening has not materialised to a sufficient degree to warrant any extension of franchise. On the contrary, the Government feel that if recourse could be had to indirect elections as it existed in the pre-Montagu days it would result in securing a return to the Legislature of men with better political experience, judgment and ability. Government however realise that recourse to indirect elections would meet with considerable opposition and reconcile themselves to recommending that the present electorate should be retained with only slight changes introduced for the purpose of removing individual anomalies in the case of certain electorates which are either unwieldy or defectively constituted.

ELIMINATION OF NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Discussing the question of continuance of nominated members in the Legislature the Government are said to observe that their presence in the Legislature is calculated to render the working of responsible system of Government farcical as the Ministers are prone to rely on the strength of nominated members instead of relying on their own following. It also militates against the formation of live political parties in the Legislature. Government therefore favour elimination of nominated members both official and non-official on principle, but hold the view that in the immediate future what is feasible is to reduce the nominated elemnt and not their entire abolition.

TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS.

In regard to the transfer of powers the Government, it is said, hold the view that all subjects excepting law and order may be transferred subject to the exercise by Parliament of its present powers of supervision and control in regard to transferred subjects. This view, it is said, is based on the doctrine of Sir Malcolm Hailey and Sir Geoffrey Montmorency expressed in the Memorandum of the Punjab Government that in the case of transferred subjects Parliament could be said only to delegate its powors and not to have divested itself of all responsibility.

Regarding law and order Government point out that three alternatives are possible. One is to make law and order central subjects. The other course is to put them in charge of an Executive Councillor who will be responsible to the Central Government and not to the provincial legislature. The third course is to allocate law and order to the charge of the Governor which he should administer with the help of the Chief Secretary, In the view of the Government, it is said, the first two alternatives are considered unworkable and the third course is preferred

POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR.

In regard to the Constitution of the Cabinet the Government consider it desirable that the Cabinet should be formed on the basis of joint responsibilty. The Governor should select the Chief Minister and appoint the other Ministers on the recommendation of the Chief Minister. The Governor should continue to preside over the Cabinet meetings and also retain powers of the dismissal of the Chief Minister, the dissolution of the legislature and in the cases of urgency suspension of the orders of the Cabinet or the Minister. The Governor would have the right in all departments. Similarly the Secretaries to Government would have direct access to the Governor as under the present Constitution. The Governor would also have powers to certify incurring of expenditure in cases of emergency. It is also suggested that it should be open to the Legislature to secure dismissal of the whole Cabinet by means of a vote of censure, by refusal of the Budget provision for Ministers and by refusal of legislation brought forward by the Ministry. To prevent vexatious motions of no-confidence the Ministry shall not be bound to resign unless the motion secures a two-thirds majority.

EUROPEANS ESSENTIAL.

As regards discretionary powers of the Governor it is suggested that the Governor should retain powers of ve-to, but must be deprived of powers of certification. The Government then express the view that recruitment of Europeans to the services is essential ant should continue and that there should be guarantee of their emoluments pension, prospects, etc. under the Public Services Security Act.

On the question of electorates the Government prefers continuance of separate electorates. Discussing the question of representation to the domiciled Bengali community in the Province the Government state that no representation separately is necessary. But Christians, it is said should receive direct representation. The Government also recommend the creation of a statutory post of a Financial Advisor with statutory powers to ensure financial stability and purity. After discussing the pros and cons of a Second Chamber for the Province the Government state they are against a Second Chamber.

SIR M FAKHRUDDIN OPPOSSES GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS

DEMAND FOR FULL PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

In the course of his observations on the above recommendations Sir Muhammad Fakhruddin, Minister combats the view that political awakening has not been satisfactory and condemns strongly any proposal to consider even recourse to indirect election Sir Muhammad also expresses the view that the official bloc should be totally eliminated. He also urges strongly the grant of complete provincial autonomy including law and order, the Governor however retaining all discretionary powers vested in him under the present constitution. Sir Muhammad further recommends, it is said that provision be made in the constitution providing (1) representation in the Cabinet of minority communities on the analogy of the prevailing practice in Switzerland, (2) fixing salaries of Ministers by an Act of the Legislature, (3) disallowing legislation to which objection is raised by three-forths of the members of any communify in the Legislature; (4) defining the rights of minority communities, (5) authorising the use of Urdu by Moslems, (6) providing for particapation by minority communities in grants-in-aid for education etc. In proportiou to their strength and for facilities to start schools etc., (7) securing freedom of religious worship etc. In addition Sir Muhammad urges the retention of separate electorates and grant of 25 per cent. representation to Moslems of the Province. He would also secure by an Act of Parliament due representation of minority communities in the services.

Regarding an Upper Chamber for the Province Sir Muhammad is opposed to it.

SECOND PROVINCIAL CHAMBER.

Sir Ganesh Dutt Singh, Minister, has also, it is said, appended his own note. He is in favour of the creation of a Second Chamber for the Province and also increased representation to landholders. On the political side Sir Ganesh Dutt favours grant of complete provincial autonomy including finance, law and order subject to the discretionary powers now enjoyed by the Governor. In urging this Sir Ganesh Dutt Singh, it is said, points out that official apprehensions in the event of grant of provincial autonomy are baseless as "political bankruptcy and anarchy are equally hateful to the people" as they are to the Government.—Free Press of India.

HARTAL ON SIMON'S ARRIVAL

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MR. SEN GUPTA'S APPEAL TO CALCUTTA CITIZENS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

Three meetings were held to-day in North Calcutta when appeals were made for organising a hartal and a non-violent demonstration on Saturday on the occasion of the arrival of the Simon Commission.

Mr. J. N. Sen Gupta addressing one of them appealed for non-violence even under grave provocation because he believed that attempts would be made to create confusion in justification of the Lahore and Lucknow incidents.

After the meetings a procession paraded through the streets of North Calcutta asking shopkeepers and the public to observe a hartal on [illegible]

VINAYAK DAMODAR SAVARKAR

—:o:—

EXTENSION OF INTERNMENT TERM

MR. JAIRAMDAS' QUESTIONS TO

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram M. L. C. has given notice of following questions which he will ask at the ensuing session of the Bombay Legislative Council.

(a- Is it a fact that Mr. V. D. Savarkar was sentenced to transportation for life about 17 years ago;

(b) Is it a fact that in January 1921 he was removed from prison and interned in Ratnagiri for a period of five years;

(c) What were the conditions imposed on him during the period of internment as to participation in public activities;

(d) Is it a fact that Government intended in 1924 to release him unconditionally at the end of the five years' period in case he satisfied the conditions of internment;

(e) Is it true that Government have extended his term of internment by two more years;

(f) Is it a fact that it has been reported to Government that he had violated the conditions of internment, if so, in what manner and on what occasion were the condition violated;

(g) Is it a fact that Mr. V. D. Savarkar has not been given the benefit of the Jail Rules regarding remission of sentence for good behaviour during imprisonment;

(h) What are the name of prisoners who had been sentenced to transportation for life, had been transferred to Jails within Bombay Presidency on return from Andamans. Islands and have been released from such jails on the completion of a shorter period than 20 years and what is the total period of imprisonment served by each of them;

(i) Will Government place on the Council Table a full statement of the reasons why Government did not think it desirable to release Mr. Savarkar on 5th January 1929.

LATEST NEWS.

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

At the resumed hearing to-day of the proceedings under section 107 Criminal Procedure Code calling upon Risaldar Anupsingh and Sardar Sampuransingh leaders of the ex-servicemen now in Lahore to show cause why they should not be bound over, Dewan Chamanlal M.L.A. who appeared for the accused raised a preliminary objection that under the section the Magistrate must have credible information before he could proceed. The objection was overruled.

The proceedings being resumed Chaudhri Rahmatali, sub-inspector, was further cross examined. He stated that there was no noise at the meeting of the ex-soldiers when he went there but after hearing the speeches of the accused the ex-soldiers said they would not leave Lahore until their grievances were redressed. They would adopt all means reasonable or unreasonable to secure their land. No one spoke to the witness directly, but he heard several persons speaking to that effect. The witness could not identify any one of those who spoke like that. Risaldar Anupsingh, one of the accused, spoke for one hour and said that when he was in military service he used to compare their condition with that of the British soldiers, and the comparison was to their own disadvantage. They could not send anything to their families. British soldiers were paid more than the Indian. There was no trouble or dispute after the speech and everybody remained peaceful. Giving as his opinion he said that as Government would stop the ex-soldiers from taking all the steps they contemplated, a conflict with the police was to be expected; otherwise there was no reason to anticipate trouble. He had not seen any poster issued by the ex-soldiers.

Examined by the Court witness said Anupsingh was arrested on the 8th instant at ten or eleven a.m. and soon after that the ex-soldiers left Dehrasahib in a body and marched towards the District Court. —A. P.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 11.

The strike at the Gujarat College continues. Mr. K. F. Nariman is coming to-morrow and will address the students.

The Secretary of the Youth League has wired to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to come here. The students of the Law College have passed a resolution sympatnising with the students of the Gujarat College and resenting the action of the Principal.

The President of the Youth League has received a wire from the students of Poona supporting and congratulating the students of the Gujarat College.

Mr. Gandhi attended to-day's celebrations in connection with the Youth Week. He said that he was watching the activities of the Youth Leagues throughout India although he could not support every activity of theirs. They should not altogether discard the old remembering that one day they too would become old. He warned them against falling into the controversy regarding Dominion Status versus Independence. They should work and not fight for words.

Regarding the strike at the Gujrat College he said that the Principal saw that the Empire was falling by the strike of the students. They should show that his fear was true. They should remain firm even at the risk of being expelled from the College for ever.—A. P.

GENERAL BOOTH MUCH AFFECTED

—:o:—

SALVATIONIST HIGH COUNCIL'S RESOLVE

GREAT PERSONAL DECISION INCUMBENT

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Rain beat wildly, to-day, the isolated red brick villa, a quiet Suffolk resort, in Southwold where General Booth lay in the turret of the bedroom awaiting the High Council's Deputation.The General's wife after the Council's decision yesterday entered a motorcar, hurried to her husband's bedside, conveyed to him the Council's message of appreciation and love and impressed on him that a great personal decision was incumbent on him. The General was much affected but was calm.

The Deputation who spent the night at Ipswich arrived two hours before they were expected; they stayed for half an hour and then departed.

Commissioner Cunninghan when asked by Reuter whether the Deputation had seen the General refused information, but a Salvation Army official accompanying the Deputation had previously expressed the opinion that is would be considerable time before the General was able to see the Deputation owing to a misunderstanding regarding the time of meeting.—Reuter. Special.

BOOTH SEES DEPUTATION

LONDON, Jan. 11.

General Booth told the deputation of High Council which waited on him at Southwold to-day that he would give his answer on Monday.—Reuter.

GENERAL'S SISTER AS PROBABLE NOMINEE

LONDON, Jan. 11.

It was later announced that General Booth would receive the deputation at half past twelve and the General was brought downstairs. Just before then there was a dramatic development in the arrival at noon by motorcar from London of Commander Eva Booth who has not visited her brother since she arrived from America. It is noteworthy that Commander Eva is mentioned as the Council's probable nominee for succession.—Reuter's.

"WAR CRY" AND GEN BOOTH'S LETTER

—:o:—

20,000 COPIES ORDERED TO BE DESTROYED

LONDON, Jan. 11.

It appears that 20,000 copies of "War Cry" containing General Booth's letter to the High Council of Salvation Army had been printed before the Council were aware of it. The Council immediately took steps to stop pdinting and ordered destruction of all copies that had been run off. The King's Counsel has been retained on behalf of General Booth.

TEXT OF LETTER.

The text of General Booth's letter mentioned in earlier messages says that if he had been asked to resign instead of High Council being convoked with the obvious intention of depriving him of the power of appointing his successor, it would have been a very different matter and, personally, he would not have regretted the request. A few months must elapse before he would be able to return to his post.

Will you give me time, asks the General and proceeds to propose the appointment of a Counsil to administer the affairs of the Salvation Army in his stead. He is prepared to appoint a Commission to inquire into the desirable changes in the constitution as requested in Eva Booth's memorandum of October 1927 which had engaged his constant attention until he was taken ill.—Reuter's Special.

GENERAL BOOTH ASKED TO RETIRE

—:o:—

HIGH COUNCILS DECISION

LONDON, Jan. 10

The Salvation Army, in a communique, states that after reception of the letter from General Booth, the High Council of the Army has resolved to submit to him a resolution passed by the Council without a dissentient voie, recording its high appreciation of the life and labours of the General, joining him in the expression of gratitude to God for his partial restoration to health, and hoping that the improvement will be maintained. But the Council is unable to see the practicability of the suggestion of General Booth, and realising that it is most unlikely, at his advanced age, that he can recover sufficiently to take up the burdens under which he has collapsed, requests him to co-operate in securing the future welfare of the Army; and "to that end resolves that the General being, as the doctors assure us, capable of considering important questions and giving decisions on them, the President, Vice-President and five members of the High Council be deputed to see the General and suggest that he should now retire from office, retaining the title of General and continuing to enjoy the honours and dignities attached to it.

It has been intended to make no communication to the press concerning this resolution until the General had had time to receive and consider it, but in view of the fact that the terms of the General's letter have been communicated, without the knowledge of the Council, to a London journal, the Council have decided to release the resolution for publication."

The letter of General Booth, mentioned in the above communique, is that on which the newspaper report was based, intimating that General Booth had appointed a new Council.

GENERAL'S LETTER TO HIGH COUNCIL.

The disclosure of the nature of General Booth's letter to the High Council of the Salvation Army was all the more sensational, to-day, because the communique issued by the Salvation Army, last evening, merely mentioned that a letter had been received, and did not give an even inkling of its contents. The communique, however, gave the text of the telegram from the General, in reply to a message of greetings from the Council, namely: "I thank you for your telegram, and fully reciprocate all that you say. May God gpide you and bless you all and your homes.—Yours affectionately, Bramwell

HIGH COUNCIL ADJOURNS.

A communique issued from Sunbury Court says that the High Council adjourned in the afternoon to give the deputation an opportunity of visiting General Booth after singing the hymn "Oh, God our help in ages past." The letter to the General couched in affectionate terms, was laid on the President's table, and an impressive and silent ceremony followed as 56 members of the Council present walked up and signed the historic document. "It was a veritable sacrament" was the summing up of one Commissioner. The Council reassembles on Saturday.—Reuter.

FINANCIAL ASSESSOR TO SIMON TEAM

—:o:—

MR. LAYTON ARRIVES IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

TO EXAMINE FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

Mr. W. T. Layton, Financial Assessor to the Simon Commission, arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by the English Mail steamer s.s "Ranchi". Mr. Layton will stay at Government House, Bombay, for three days and then proceed to Delhi and Calcutta, where he would join the Commission next Saturday. His programme of work would be fixed later on after he has conferred with Sir John Simon.

Mr. Layton would devote three months of his stay in India to an examination of the financial problems connected with the working of Reforms. He would also consider the subject of financial relations between the Central and Provincial Governments.

ENGLISH MAIL

—:o:—

PROMINENT ARRIVALS

Among the prominent arrivals by the last English Mail boat were Rt. Hon. the Earl and the Countess Grey, Mr. W. T. Layton, Financial Assessor to the Simon Commission and Sir Edwin Lutyens.

The Earl and the Countess Grey will stay in Bombay for a fewdays as guests of H. E. the Governor. The Earl told the Press representatives that he had come to India on a pleasure trip. While in Delhi the Earl and the Countess will stay with the Viceroy who is the Earl's cousin.

H. H. the Maharani of Cooch Behar who arrived by the Mail Boat on Friday.
—"Chronicle photo".

Mr. W. T. Layton, Financial Assessor to the Simon Commission who arrived in Bombay by the last mail boat.
—"Chronicle photo".

NO MIRACLES IN LIFE

—:o:—

THEOSOPHIST MESSIAH'S SPEECH

"DON'T SET ME UP AS NEW AUTHORITY"

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

"Destroy those superstitions which you have created round yourselves and those unnecessary beliefs, for the stability of your heart and mind." declared Mr. Krishnamurti opening the second Star Camp at Guindy this morning. Several hundreds of delegates have arrived from all over India to attend the camp which will continue till the 17th instant.

Answering a question as to why he was destructive in his teachings, he said:

"Before you build you must test your foundations and find out whether your thoughts are deep and your feelings clear." "Do not set me up as anew authority," exclaimed Krishnamurti, "for real intelligence does not and should not tolerate authority."

If they were wise in their search after truth they must alter every single habit of thought and feeling and find out if they were following the essential in life. There were no miracles in life except a clear understanding of the purpose of existence.—A. P.

INDIAN TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

—:o:—

MORAL RESPONSIBILITY OF OUTSIDERS

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

Addressing a meeting of the labourers, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, President, Madras Labour Union, said he had returned from the Jharia Congress full of mis-givings as to the future, unless the Constitution was radically changed to prevent an increase in the number of delegates by questionable means.

The Young Maharaja of Cooch Behar arrived in India with his mother.
—"Chronicle photo".

Proceeding, the speaker refered to the growing influence of Communists in the Labour Movement and uttered a warning that the primary object of Trade Unionism would be frustrated the exploitation of workers by employers was replaced by that of interested outsiders. It was unfortunately necessary for outsiders to be associated with the movement at the present stage, but the moral responsibility of such men was very heavy and they should approach labour problems in an unselfish frame of mind.

Concluding Mr. Shiva Rao referred to the Jharia resolution for appointing a Labour Commission which should go far to create peace in industry and remove the atmosphere of discontent and mistrust so congenial for the propagation of destructive doctrines.—A. P.

PERSONAL OF DEPUTATION

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The Deputation from the High Council of the Salvation Army to see General Booth comprises Commissioner Cunningham, International European Secretary, Commissioner Hay (New Zealand) Commissioner Mitchell (Sweden) Commissioner Brengle (United States) Lieutenant-Commissioner Haynes, Managing Director of the Salvation Army Assurance Society, Lieutenant Commissioner Yamimuro (Japan) and Colonel Mrs. Trounce (India).—Reuter Special.

SIR WILLIAM CRUICKSHANK DEAD

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The death has occurred of Sir William Cruickshank.—Reuter's Special.

(Sir William Dickson Cruickshank was born in 1845. He was well-knwon as an authority on Indian banking and currency questions. He was Secretary to the Bank of Bengal (1887) and retired in 1909).

GUJARAT NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Training Home of Soldiers of Freedom

MAHATMAJI ON STUDENTS' DUTY

Deliver Country from her Miseries

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 11

The Seventh Convocation of the National University which was founded by Mahatma Gandhi during the Non-Co-operation days was held this morning in the University Buildings near the Satyagraha Ashram. At the outset a message from Mr. Vallabhai Patel who was to have delivered the Convocation Address but could not be present owing to his pre-occupation in Baroda, was read. The message stated that they had still to appear at a stiffer examination in the school of world which he hoped, they would be able to pass.

OBJECT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The Registrar of the University then read his statement in the course of which he stated that the students of the University were imparted cultural and industrial education with the object of training workers for the movement for attainment of Swaraj. A beginning was made with instruction in hand-weaving and carpentary. It was felt that grants should not be given to affiliated educational institutions which should stand on their own legs. Six educational institutions had, therefore, been disaffiliated and the Matriculation Examination dispensed with. The headmasters of secondary schools were empowered to examine and certify students. 27 students were thus certified last year of whom one was a girl. There were 31 students in the National College, several of whom took part in the Bardoli campaign.

LITTLE TIME FOR ACADEMIC STUDIES.

Owing to the introduction of industrial education, the students and professors of the National College found little time to devote to academic studies but with the attainment of proficiency in industrial education it was hoped that more time would be available for the academic studies. There were 72 students in the National Secondary School which had been removed from the City to the University Buildings. There were 200 students in the National Primary School which was located in the City. The funds of the University were running short and collection of more funds would have to be undertaken soon. He concluded by saying that in the near future the scheme of rural education would be taken up.

MAHATMAJI'S EXHORTATION.

After the conferment of degrees, Mahatma Gandhi exhorted the students to strive for the deliverance of the country from her miseries. He added that they should return their degrees if they found them to be deficient.

A PURSE TO EX-PRINCIPAL.

A purse of Rs. 5,900 was handed over to Mr. Kriplani, ex-Principal of the National College, for his services without remuneration for about five years. This amount, it is understood, will be devoted to Khadi work.—A. P.

NATIONAL GRADUATES CONFERENCE

FLOCK ROUND MAHATMAJI'S STANDARD

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 11

Presiding at the third Conference of the Graduates of the National University, Mr. Kishorilal Mashruvala, ex-Registrar of the University, advised them not to commit the mistake, which they did before, of supposing that after Swaraj was won within a year, they would be appointed Collectors and Judges under the National Government. They should rather cherish dreams of being shot, hanged or whipped. They should always be ready to flock round the standard unfurled by Mahatma Gandhi or Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel whenever they were called upon. Meanwhile they should devote themselves to constructive work till the struggle was over. According to the new ideal of the National University, the National Graduates were to be National Workers and they should remain unmarried in order to be better National Workers.—A. P.

KAKORI SPEECH CASE

—:o:—

"GOVT. SANCTION NO COMPLAINT"

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ARGUMENTS

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

Mr. Justice Dalipsingh at the High Court to-day heard the bail applications of Mehta Nandkishore, Ramchandra and Ahmaddin who were arrested under Section 124-A for making alieged seditious speeches on Kakori Day (December 16).

NO FACTS SPECIFIED.

Dr. Gokalchand Narang arguing for Nandkishore urged that the complaint filed against the accused was no complaint at all, as it did not specify any facts showing a 'prima facie' case. The complaint only stated that the original speeches would be filed later on. This meant that the Magistrate rejecting the bail application had no material before him. If the Magistrate had not been obsessed by the fact that the Saunders' Murder was committed the day after the speeches were made he should have demanded the text of the speeches. Counsel next contended that the powers of the High Court under Section 508 Criminal Procedure Code were unfettered by Section 497 in the matter accepting bail.

The Government Advocate pointed out that though the speech was not forthcoming at the time, the Government order of sanction embodied the objectionable passages in the speech.

Dr. Narang continuing, urged that the Government sanction was not a complaint.

The Government Advocate then placed before the Court a translation of the alleged incriminating speech.

DEFENCE OBJECTION

The Defence Counsel objecting, said that the document was not proved by sworn testimony. Turning to the contents of the speech counsel contended that what the accused emphasised therein was that in his opinion Swaraj could not be had by non-violent means and that people should urge the Congress to alter its creed of non-violence. His view was that he could not resort to violence until the creed was actually altered by the Congress. That was not sedition contended the counsel. The accused did not ask people either to resort to violence.

Counsel concluded that the court should not refuse bail unless it apprehended a breach of the peace or danger to life. Bail should be the rule and not the exception. Counsel said that sedition was generally an indiscreet expression of political principles or an exaggerated opinion of Government actions. He said that if the speech contained any sedition it was not against Government but against the Congress.

The Government Advocate in reply urged that the principles laid down in Section 497 Criminal Procedure Code were generally followed by the Court as a matter of practice which he suggested should be adhered to.

DR. ALAM'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Alam, Advocate, addressed the Court on behalf of Ramchandra and Ahmaddin and submitted that out of the many speakers at the Kakori Day meeting only those had been proceeded against on the charge of sedition who had first been arrested on suspicion in connection with the murder of Mr. Saunders. He added that some of the other speeches made there did not compare favourably so far as Section 124-A was concerned with the speeches of the accused but no action had been taken against them. This fact showed that the prosecution was mainly intended to interfere with their liberty. Counsel put in reports of the speeches in the local papers to show that the official report differed from the reports which were consistent and, therefore, correct. If the accused were not released it would hamper their defence.

His Lordship reserved orders.—A. P.

COTTON NOTES.

Messrs. A. Norden & Co.—New York Dec. 13:—

"Exports continue on a large scale; sales in the principal southern spot markets are reported to be 900,000 bales greater than at this time last year; sales of standard cotton clothes during November were almost 10 per cent in excess of production while unfilled orders at the end of the month amounted to 549,750,000 yards against only 340,221,000 yards on November 30th, 1927. Domestic and foreign spinners are believed to have a large part of their raw material requirements still to be covered and, while producers may continue to sell freely on advances for some time to come, the majority of them are undoubtedly in a position to hold the balance of their crops should prices show a declining tendency.

We see no reason to change our opinion that the cotton situation is fundamentally sound and that purchases on set backs are to be preferred, but existing constructive factors are only likely to assert themselves over a period of time and, for the near future, no pronounced price movement may occur."

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co.—New York Dec. 14:—

"So far as domestic consumption is concerned there is unmistakable evidence of it being heavy and possibly it will equal or exceed last year's total of 6,535,000 of American.

A fair assumption of foreign consumption may be arrived at by the extrectancy of exports, and calculations are now running to the probability of 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 bales being exported. So, if we take these two sets of figures together we see that the carryover next year will be reduced by 500,000 and possibly 1,000,000 bales.

Now that producers have sold the majority of their crop they are in stronger financial circumstances and prepared to bide their time more easily and probably will be able to demand firm to rising prices so long as good demand for cloths continues.

New Crop: Around and below current level of prices in the past the South has planted a heavy acreage. It is reasonable to anticipate a full or record acreage for cotton in 1929. That will give the basis for a record crop, but it cannot be made unless a dry season is had. 1927 and 1928 were wet season from some cause and believed by a few to have resulted from sunspots. As the sunspot period is passing it is reasonable to anticipate a dry year in 1929, which would be bearish on new crop contracts.

In our opinion it is a good operation to buy May and July contracts and sell October contracts as demand should hold the market steady for old cotton, and the long range outlook for new crop supplies is favourable to a large yield. We recommend a long position in old crop contracts giving preference to easiness for buying, and we believe it advisable to place selling orders in October, during periods of strength."

Hubbard Bros. & Co: "Many manufacturers believe that as we have now passed the weight of the movement prices have seen their low from this influence, and therefore they are justified in beginning to fix prices. This has been particularly so in Europe, where not only have they seized the opportunity to buy a great deal of cheap basis but are now beginning to fix the price on some of their purchases. The American mills have also bought the basis quite freely, although not as heavily as the European mills nor have they fixed as much cotton. We therefore enter the beginning of the winter season with many forward commitments made for January, February and March shipments at a very low basis, and with a relatively large outstanding short interest from uncalled spinners' purchases. There has been comparatively little speculation this year, and as the contracts which have been bought for this purpose have been bought at a much lower level than that now existing, there is no weak long interest in the market."

H. Hertz & Co.: "The spot news recently has been rather conflicting, as some sections in the South report an improved demand, with a firmer basis, and other sections claiming that spots have not followed futures. Such a large percentage of the crop has been distributed that there is little to fear from increased hedge pressure now, and as long as there is sufficient new speculative buying and trade support coming into the market to take care of the profit taking the trend will be upward."

AMERICAN COTTON GINNING

The report issued by the Census Bureau shows a total of 13,148,000 bales of this year's crop ginned up to the close of business on December 12. This compares with 12,073,000 bales to the same date last year 15,541,000 bales in 1926, and 14,832,000 bales in 1925. The amount ginned since November 30, when the last report was made up, is 587,000 bales, against 335,000 bales in the same period last year, 807,000 bales two years ago, and 961,000 bale three years ago.

The total includes 5559,000 round bales against 487,000 last year and 22,000 bales American-Egyptian, against 18,000 bales a year ago.

The following table gives details with comparisons:—

	1928	1927
Alabama	1,059,000	1,163,156
Arizona	108,000	68,700
Arkansas	1,072,000	889,821
California	131,000	68,343
Florida	20,000	17,148
Georgia	1,008,000	1,094,787
Louisiana	675,000	535,674
Mississippi	1,393,000	1,311,384
Missouri	107,000	86,288
New Mexico	64,000	60,564
N. Carolina	800,000	824,442
Oklahoma	1,047,000	912,772
S. Carolina	711,000	716,780
Tennessee	358,000	318,914
Texas	4,551,000	3,972,633
Virginia	40,000	26,685
Other States	4,000	4,672
Total	13,148,000	12,072,763

	1926	1925
Alabama	1,414,208	1,336,609
Arizona	82,516	82,411
Arkansas	1,321,363	1,348,947
Calfornia	98,906	83,246
Florida	32,094	39,866
Georgia	1,366,191	1,180,922
Louisiana	772,013	867,254
Mississippi	1,647,182	1,708,109
Missouri	179,231	227,252
New Mexico	53,092	57,529
N. Carolina	1,082,646	1,084,653
Oklahoma	1,292,578	1,516,943
S. Carolina	901,815	909,793
Tennessee	387,461	452,178
Texas	4,857,315	3,870,959
Virginia	41,879	48,342
Other States	10,314	16,830
Total	15,540,894	14,831,846

RUSSIA BUYING CLOTH.

Russian Trade Mission in Poland has finally placed orders with Lodz manufacturers for cotton goods to a value of about 400,000 dollars. When the negotiations began purchases to an amount of 10,000,000 dollars weer dissucced, but the long credits demanded by the Soviet representatives made it impossible for Iodz manufacturers to arrange for the financing of business on the scale originally contemplated. The orders now placed have been booked on the basis of eighteen months' credit, and it is assumed that the manufacturers will arrange for the discounting of the Soviet bills either in London or Berlin, since it would be difficult and costly to discount them in Poland at the present time.

U. S. COMMODITY PRICES.

	Index number of prices. 1926—100	Purchasing power of the dollar. 1926—100cts.
Dec., 1927, average	95.8	+4.4
1927 average	94.1	+6.3
January, 1928, average	95.6	+4.7
February, 1928, average	96.7	+3.4
March, 1928, average	97.6	+2.5
April, 1928, average	99.1	+0.9
May, 1928, average	99.1	+0.9
June, 1928, average	98.0	+2.0
July, 1928, average	99.6	+0.4
August, 1928, average	99.8	+0.2
September, 1928, average	99.7	+0.3
October, 1928, average	98.8	+1.2
Nov., 1928, average	97.5	+2.6
Dec., 1928, week I	97.1	+0.3
Dec., 1928, week II	96.8	+3.3

THE WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 11.

The weather has been dry except for a quarter inch of rain at Negapatam. A western disturbance is approaching the Frontier. Temperature continues high in the Deccan but is falling rapidly in the central parts of the country.

Forecast.—A few falls all along the Frontier.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 11-1-1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 30.038 (./38 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.006

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.0

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.6 degrees (2.3 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 70.1 degrees (3.3 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 68 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 135 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10 1.

MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S GRIEVANCES

An extra general meeting of the Municipal workers was held on Tuesday last, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala presiding. Seth Jamnadas Mehata and about thousand workers representing all the departments were present, and the resolutions were passed demanding the abolition of Pali-system, stoppage of retrenchment of coolies, giving the work of constructing and repairing roads to outsiders, etc.

Madras.—The Board of Governors of the Institution for the Blind formed sometime ago met at Government House, H. E. the Governor presiding. It was decided to approach the Government for a grant for the institution and to apply to the military authorities to place the Barracks at Poonamallee at its disposal.—A. P.

ABOLITION OF ANDAMANS

LONG-TERM PRISONERS' REGRET

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 11.

The United Provinces Jails Enquiry Committee inspected Naini Central Jail and examined several prisoners. It is reported that some of the long term prisoners bewailed the abolition of the Andamans where they had hopes of advancement and life with a certain amount of freedom. Several members of the staff were also examined. The Committee leave for Benares to-day.—A. P.

MANMAD BOMB CASE

NASIK, Jan. 11.

The hearing of the Manmad bomb case commenced to-day in camera before the Special Magistrate Mr. Kudav. It is understood that authentic reports of the proceedings will be supplied to the press by the Government Prosecutor, Rao Bahadur Pradhan. The accused entered the court room with loud shouts of "Bande Mataram."—A. P.

STIFFEN BOYCOTT OF SIMON SHOW

INDIANS IN DETROIT MOURN LALAJI'S DEATH

The following resolutions were passed unanimously by the Indian residents of Detroit and suburbs in a mass meeting held for the purpose. It was also passed that these resolutions be sent for publication in Indian papers.

"Be it resolved, that this meeting of Indian residents of Detroit and suburbs expresses profound regret and a sense of irreparable loss at the death of India's martyr, Lala Lajpat Rai, our national leader and ex-President of the Indian National Congress, whose life and death were a consecration to the service of our Motherland which he loved with unwavering zeal and loyalty.

STIFFEN THE BOYCOTT.

Be it resolved, that this meeting urges the National Congress and all the National leaders to stiffen boycott on the Simon Commission with renewed vigour and to start civil disobedience with a view to achieve complete independence.

Be it resolved, that tablegrams be sent to the "People", Lahore and the Indian National Congress:—"Indian residents of Detroit and suburbs join in your tribute to India's martyr, Lala Lajpat Rai, and the injured and wounded, Mrs. Mittra, Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru, and other Nationalists. We urge National Congress and all party leaders to stiffen boycott on Simon Commission and start Civil Disobedience immediately for Complete Independence."

SALISBURY MUSICAL AND COMEDY COMPANY: "THE QUAINTS"

The above Company open their short season to-day (Saturday) with the successful Musical Comedy from the Palace Theatre, London, "The Girl Friend," this Musical Comedy has been a very big success in Calcutta and in the North, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Quetta and Karachi where the Quaints has played their winter season, the repertoire of the Quaints Company have been very much appreciated in the country, not only because the name of the Quaints has been established for years, because Mr. Salisbury presented to the Theatre-going public in the Mafazil the biggest combination of artistes with a selected repertoire of Musical Comedies: Comedies and Dramas. Apart of "A London Music Hall," a La Alhambra Theatre, London, which is new to Bombay Theatre-goers Mr. Salisbury have something in store to be produced at the Excelsior Theatre, this season. To-day (Saturday), Sunday (13th), Matinee, and Monday (14th) "The Girl Friend," Tuesday (15th), Wednesday (16th) and Thursday (17th) "A London Music Hall" as played at the Alhambra Theatre, London. Booking at Rose & Co.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S DAUGHTER'S NEW JOB

Lord Birkbenhead's daughter, Lady Eleanor Smith, is to become fashion hostess at Gooch's Salon in Brompton Road, London, and will join the firm soon after Christmas. The manager of Messrs Gooch said yesterday: "Lady Eleanor will be an ordinary member of the staff and will have an 'alltime' job. She will have a special private reception-room in which she will receive people who desire advice on the selection of clothes. She will be 'fashion hostess,' which means that her task will be solely to receive and advise clients. She is going to be a real 'business woman.'"

Trivandrum.—Sir M. Visveswaraya, the President-elect of the South Indian States Peoples' Conference, arrives here on the 12th instant. He will be a State guest. It is expected that the Dewan of Travancore will attend the Conference on the opening day, the 14th instant.—A. P.

Trivandrum.—About a hundred houses on Quilon Beach, Travancore, belonging to fishermen have been destroyed by fire.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S LABOUR TROUBLE

"SOVIET MONEY THE SOURCE"

NAGPUR KNIGHT'S DISCOVERY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

The suggestion that Soviet and other money from questionable sources is behind labour trouble in Bombay was made by the Hon. Sir Manekji Dadabhoy, Member of Council of State who is on a visit to Calcutta. In an interbiew with the "Statesman", yesterday, he said that the present situation in the textile industry of Bombay was extremely critical, and it was very difficult to say where this would lead to. "There is no doubt in my mind that the labour troubles in Bombay have been fomented by political agitators and partly in support of Communistic propaganda."—A. P.

JAM MILLL COSED

WEAVERS' ALLEGATION AGAINST MANAGEMENT

The Jam Mill No. 2, situate at Sewree, was closed down on Friday owing to the strike of the weavers. On Friday morning the mill was opened as usual, but soon after discontent spread among the men as the pay sheet which had been circulated among them did not give them satisfaction. The weavers complained that they ought to have got more than what the schedule of pay showed as their dues, and protested against the alleged highhandedness of the management. The management assured the men that the wages in no way were cut down, but this did not satisfy them and they resorted to strike. The mill authorities, had therefore, to close down the mill for the day to prevent any untoward incident.

'NO VICARIOUS PUNISHMENT'

PEARL MILLS AFFAIRS

BOMBAY, Jan. 10

The workers of the Pearl Mill have lodged a complaint with the Strike Inquiry Committee regarding the alleged dismissal of a number of weavers of the mill by the management.

The Committee, it is understood, will go into the complaint to-morrow morning when both the management and the workers will present their case.

In this connection, inquiries by a Free Press representative elicited that the facts are as follows:—

The murder of the Weaving Master by the weavers of the Mill created a serious situation for the Mill management as owing to increased sense of the insecurity of life, the officers of the Mill feared to go to their work as usual. Soon after the murder, when the police were called in, the weavers stopped work and would not do work. The management then paid off the weavers and called in new jobbers who brought their own men to work. The total number of weavers in the Mill is approximately 800, and it is estimated that out of 800 men who had been paid off, nearly 200 men have been re-engaged by the new jobbers. The management had no alternative, but to pay off the men, because, firstly, they refused to do work while remaining within the mills, and, secondly, because the action of some of them which resulted in the murder of the Weaving Master has created such a sense of insecurity of person, that unless the jobbers who were newly called in were permitted to recruit their own labour they would not undertake the responsibility of their jobs.

The management claim that they have been so far exceedingly considerate to the workers. It had intended to close the Mills when a small departmental dispute arose and some of the officers were treated to violence. But they refrained from doing so on receiving a distinct assurance from the workers and their leaders that the workers would behave in an orderly manner. There is no question of either vicarious punishment or vindicativeness.—Free Press.

KAIVALYADHAMA'S FRESH ACTIVITIES

POONA, Jan. 10.

The Kaivalyadhama of Lonavla has, on the occasion of the anniversary of Shri Madhavbhasji Maharaj (whose disciple the founder of the institution is said to be), started three new activities. One is an Academy of spiritual Culture named after the Maharaj in which along with practical training in Yoga, course have been instituted in anatomy physiology and Yogic therapy, Indian and western philiosphy, etc. Able staff has been secured and equipment has been brought upto mark. The second is the foundation of a spiritual service called Adhyatma Seva Mandal of which Shreemat Kuvalyanand has become the first member. The third is the organisation of a textual research department which proposes to bring out critical editions in Sanskrit Yogic texts, illustrated and accurately expounded with commentaries old and new.—A. P.

Ensuing Municipal Election.

WE have opened this special column for the benefit of the candidates for the ensuing Ward Elections of the Municipality of Bombay. The names of the candidates, the wards which they will contest and the Symbols given to them by the Municipal Commissioner will be published in this column and the charges will be Rs. 10 per insertion.

The blocks must be supplied by the candidates.

Name of the Candidate.	Ward.	Symbol.
LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE	"C" (Bhuleshwar)	Man.

AN APPEAL.

To,

The Voters of "C" (Bhuleshwar) Ward.

Friends,

Knowing, as I do, the ways and methods adopted by many candidates I have decided to depart from the practice of engaging Motor cars. I therefore request those of you who think I should be re-elected to the Corporation to be kind enough to make their own arrangements to cast votes in my favour. My Symbol is "MAN."

LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE.

SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION

(Continued from Page 8).

text-book. Personally I am of opinion that the teacher should be able to do without it, but the student who has to prepare his lessons, already done, independently at home for the greater part of the year cannot possibly do without a well-written text-book. In the case of literature the compilation of a text-book is very easy, but a genuine impasse arises in the case of the subjects with so wide a range and technique as Physics, Chemistry and Geography. The difficulty is enhanced by the craze of formulating new types of questions every year making the previous year's book partially out-of-date.

UNFAIR TO BLAME STUDENTS.

Almost all the examiners are selected from the highly educated gentlemen who know their subjects for too much for the Matriculation students and his teacher, for we must in general admit the wide gulf of knowledge between the College Professors and the school-masters. I think it is quite clear that a person should have both guidance and tools, before he can be expected to do satisfactory work. It is cruel to criticize the students and talk of their deterioration without giving them adequate means of learning their subjects. Consequently they are driven to have recourse to the ever-ready but educationally abominable annotator and his guides. I, therefore, earnestly urge the authorities concerned to prepare their own text-books before they formulate a curriculum. I urge the preparation of our own text-books because those that exist at present are almost all written by the British Imperial propagandists or their Indian counter-parts.

NATIONAL VIEW-POINT.

Here then crops up the all-important issue of writing educational text-books from the national view-point. The effect of the current books has been that we have been completely denationalised in thought. A few illustrations will suffice for our purpose here. Our minds are so much perverted that we talk even about ourselves in the third person as 'Indians'. Let us take up History, for instance. When in a war the English are victorious against our forces, our student will write in pompous language: "The Indians were utterly routed by the English with a very heavy loss, etc., etc.", and would not feel even a pinch of mortification at the unfortunate calamity! This perversion becomes complete when our student in India says, 'A war broke out in the Near East' as he speaks of a Turkish War and you know Turkey is on our West! I presume that newspapermen can help a lot in this matter.

The present text-books ask us passively to swallow the European view of the Vedic period of 2000-1400 B.C. without mentioning the Tilak view of before 5000 B.C. They ask us to believe the black-hole incident without giving any knowledge about the Mopla train tragedy. They ask us to read about the Cawnpore Memorial Well affair without giving an inkling of the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre. Nay, they ask our students to remember a petty unimportant village of Aliwal because of a certain British victory there and brush away into oblivion the glories of the famous Maratha victories.

OUR OWN FAULT.

Alas! all this is done owing to the apathy of our educated class.

I, therefore, earnestly implore our educationally-minded patriots to recast the present text-books and to treat them fully from our point of view, giving full justice to our ancient worthies connected with arts and sciences.

DIVA-DASGAON RAILWAY LINE

(Continued from page 8.)

miles away from Dasgaon, the present terminus. It is probably because an extension from Dasgaon to the Ratnagiri District is under contemplation that Dasgaon is fixed as the terminus. But, for two considerations, the Railway authorities may consider the desirability of making Mahad at least a temporary terminus. The first consideration is that Raigarh, so prominently associated with Shivaji's name, is an important hill fortress near Mahad and promises to be a flourishing health resort in times to come. For those wanting to go to Raigarh, Mahad will be the most convenient stopping station. The second consideration is that Mahad is a very important trade centre in the District, perhaps, even more important than Panvel. Products of the Deccan are distributed over the district only after they pass through Mahad, after being brought from Poona and Satara Districts through Varandha and Fitzgerald ghauts. Konkan products such as rice, salt, fish, cocoanuts and forest products are also taken up the Ghauts after they pass through Mahad. It is estimated that the total value of trade transactions in this place comes to about a crore of rupees every year. The octroi and wheel tax revenue, which is higher than that of any other Municipality in the District is a fairly accurate index of it. A third consideration may also be urged. If the line is brought up to Mahad and then taken to Khed and Chiplun via Poladpur, it will be an easy route to the Ratnagiri District and Mahableshwar would be only 25 miles from Poladpur and 35 miles from Mahad. The line would become more paying by being taken to a centre of trade. If railway engineers could be influenced by such a consideration in the case of Roha they should decide to take the line through "Bhise Khind" instead of "Sukel Khind" so that Roha may not remain six miles off the line, Mahad has certainly a greater and weightier claim on the attention of the authorities. Unless, therefore, there are any technical difficulties this suggestion also deserves consideration.

CABLE ITEMS

London.—The death has occurred of Mr. Joseph Perrott, the professional shorthand-writer he visited India six times to make official reports of the evidence given before the Opium Commission, the Plague Commission, the Police Commission, the Public Services Commission and the Civil Services Commission. His son is at present in India with the Simon Commission.—Reuter.

Bendigo, (Australia).—A two-day match between the M. C. C. and Bendigo, which commenced here on Wednesday ended in a draw. The M. C. C. made 305 (Hendren 73, Tyldesley 52), and 255 for 9 (Hammond 73, Jardine 83), Bendigo (who batted thirteen) 168 (Thomas 63, Larwood six for 29, Hammond three for 40).—Reuter.

Melbourne.—The death has occurred of the Archbishop of Melbourne, Most Reverend Harrington Clare Lees. He only returned to Melbourne in October after the second marriage to girl who is a native of Beakenham, England.—Reuter.

EGYPT SINCE THE DECLARATION

Suspension of Parliament

NOVEL EXPERIMENT IN CONSTITUTION MAKING

The Cairo Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes in Mail week.

In order to make it easier to distinguish the main currents in the flux of Egyptian politics I propose to narrate briefly the ocurse of events since the Declaration of Independence in 1922, and to try to indicate by the narrative certain points of significance. Of the circumstances of the Declaration itself it will be enough to say that the British Government—the Coalition Cabinet of Mr. Lloyd George—were presented with the alternative of turning their backs on the ideas of the Milner Mission and establishing a more direct rule over Egypt than they had ever attempted or seriously contemplated, or of putting those ideas into practice in so far as the evident unwillingness of Egypt to become a party to any agreement might allow.

Reviewing the concessions that Milner in 1920 and Curzon in 1921 had variously proposed to make, at a price, the Government now selected some and made a present of them, while they reserved full discretion in respect of certain matters that seemed unsuitable for change except by mutual agreement: the protection of Imperial communications, the protection of foreign interests and minorities, the defence of Egypt against foreign aggression or interference, and the Sudan.

The Declaration, with that disregard for logic which has always helped to make Anglo-Egyptian relations so interesting, and which is not foreign to the genius of either nation, both gave independence and limited it. The Powers were at the same time warned against interference. Being unilateral, the Declaration neither asked nor received specific acceptance: the Egyptian Government was left to abide by it in practice or to take the unknown consequences. It was good enough for Sarwat (and who can say it might not have been good enough for Zaghlul if it had been offered to him?); he took office, after three months' interregnum, and while expressly disclaiming any diplomatic obligation he acknowledged by his actions a practical obligation not to infringe the status quo in respect of the reserved points.

EFFECTS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

It is here to be remarked that, whereas Milner had proposed to recognise Egypt as a constitutional monarchy with representative institutions, the Declaration, or rather an accompanying letter, expressly left constitutional subjects to the decision of the King and people of Egypt. Notwithstanding this, in view of the British tradition, the Milner proposals, and the known intentions of Sarwat, it was probable, and to most instructed Egyptians a foregone conclusion, that British influence would tend to be used in favour of a constitutional monarchy and Ministerial responsibilty to a Parliament.

What with seeing warships sent to Alexandria and ulimatums to the Egyptian Government, remembering murders in Egypt and mutinies in the Sudan, and hearing even to-day leading politicians tell us—or rathed, I should say, tell their local audiences—that we are nothing but bloodsuckers, we have been tempted to forget what a marked and lasting effect the Declaration has had upon Egyptian feelings with regard to Great Britain. It not only removed a great part of the violent and almost universal hostility which had come to a head in 1919 and been revived by Zaghlul in 1921, but it also appreciably modified the general suspicion of dishonesty which had been for many years nourished on our failure to carry out promises (computed by curious Egyptians at forty in number, or is it sixty?) to evacute the country. Not that we seem to be much nearer to military evacuation.

SARWAT PASHA.

To return to Sarwat. He took office with the sympathy of thinking Egyptians, the tacit assent of the Liberal Constitutional group—chiefly dissident from the entourage of Zaghlul,—but with little active support. He had against him the main body of articulate feeling, actuated by such motives as devotion to Zaghlul, jealousy, or a mistaken belief that he had made Egypt take half a loaf when a whole one was within her reach. He colld expect the backing of the King whose choice he was, and of the High Commissioner, for he was in line with the new trend of British policy.

In accordance with his own views, and in order ti stimhlate popular favodr, he immediately set a Commission to work to draw up a democratic Constitution. As their work progressed it became apparent that the King and the Prime Minister were losing each other's confidence. One recalls, for example, the suspension of a newspaper which was supposed to reflect the opinions of the Palace and a period of several weeks during which Sarwat found himself precluded from summoning formal meetings of the Cabinet, while at the same time a superficial rapprochement was observed between the Throne and the Zaghlulist party. At a moment when conflict over clauses of the Constitution relating to the Sudan seemed certain to alienate either the Residency or the Constitution Commission, Sarwat's relations with the King became intolerably strained, and in December, 1922, he fell.

His successor, Tewfik Nessim Pasha, had the advantage of enjoying the favour of the Palace and some transient semblance of Zaghlulist support. The latter he lost by proceeding to revise the draft Constitution in such a way as to enhance the royal prerogative. His two or three months of office were never free from controversy with the Residency: he gave way over the Sudan clauses, and forthwith resigned.

THE COMING OF ZAGHLUL.

Some hope was now felt that progress might be made towards the promulgation of the Constitution, and a general election, by a Ministry resembling that of Sarwat but more definitely supported by the Liberal party. As an essential step to the resumption of normal life, martial law was to be withdrawn; but a bomb thrown into Army Headquarters frustrated this intention, plans were changed, and the King's choice fell upon Yehia Ibrahim Pasha.

Yehia Pasha's Ministry frankly aimed at the maintenance of good relations with Great Britain. Strong in the support of the Palace and the Residency, and particularly influenced, as time went on, by the former, they made little attempt to conciliate either of the two political parties, which had by now taken definite shape, in rivalry with each other, as Zaghlulist (or Wafdist) and Liberal. They did useful work, notably in promulgating the Constitution (in a form intermediate between the Sarwat and Nessim drafts), in procuring the abolition of martial law, and in holding the first elections. They were, however, commonly charged with an excessive addiction to administrative favouritism. At the polls Zaghlul, who had returned to Egypt sanctified by exile, carried the country by an even vaster majority than had been expected. The opposition, such as it was, comprised a few Liberals, two or three Nationalists, and a handful of independents. The most notable of them, Mohamed Mahmud Pasha, the present Prime Minister, Zaghlul caused to be unseated.

Fifteen years before coming into power Zaghlul had been a Minister; ten years before he had been the leader of a vigorous Assembly; and now he was both. In the meanwhile he had with remarkable constancy led a nation through the wilderness, but he had not given them laws. Looking down from his office window at the mob of jubilant students who would not even for him go back to their work, he was heard to say in perplexity, "They learnt that from me." Nor could he fully control the Chamber of Deputies. Wishing to challenge gradually the reserved points of the 1922 Declaration, he was forced against his will to bring into the fore ground the issue of the Sudan, and thereby to ruin in advance any possibility of reaching agreement in his conversations with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Before he left Egypt he was shot at and wounded by a student. He remained entirely calm, but his thoughts must have returned to 1920, when threats in Paris had perhaps more to do than is commonly believed with the rejection of the Milner proposals. He returned from London to find a divided Cabinet, an inflamed party, an administration impared by being diverted to political and personal ends, and relations both with his own King and the British Government dangerously strained. He rallied his supporters by a feint of resignation, and led them, choosing the weaker of his two opponents, to an attack upon the King, whom he accused of intriguing against him in his absence. The course and issue of the single combat engaged in the privacy of Abdin Palace were variously reported outside, and the consequences had hardly begun to appear when the assassination of the Governor-General of the Sudan brought upon Zaghlul a heavy blow from the British Government, and he resigned.

GOVERNMENT WITHOUT PARLIAMENT.

This was in November, 1924, and for the next eighteen months Ahmed Ziwar Pasha, who had been a member of Zaghlul's and other Cabinets, governed without a Parliament. His Ministry varied in composition and complexion, the small Zaghlulist element it at first included soon disappeared, and its non party colour became faintly tinged with Liberalism. A new party of monarchist affinities, called Ittehadist (or Unionist), was formed from among Independents and dissident Zaghlulists, and elections were held at which the whole influence of Government operated against the Zaghlulists. The result was thought to be almost a tie, but when Zaghlul was elected President of the Chamber by a majorty of thirty over Sarwat. Ziwar Pasha, without waiting for another division, advised the King to dissolve, and the Cabinet was re-formed into a Liberal-Unionist coalition. As time went on internal strife, arising from questions of patronage and from the difference in constitutional outlook between the two parties gradually overlaid their common opposition to the Zaghlulists and Liberal Ministers felt themselves exposed to the alternative of withdrawing from the Cabinet or else from their party. The leader of that party, Abdul Aziz Fahmy Pasha, Zaghlul's earliest associate in 1918, was now Minister of Justice. A book on the theory of the Caliphate, written by an advanced theologian who was also a member of an influential Liberal family, and alleged to be heretical and even subversive, brought him as Minister of Justice into conflict with the semi-judicial powers of the orthodox and reactionary Council of the Azhar and with the King. He resigned in September, 1925, and the other Liberal Ministers with him.

THE GRAND COALITION.

Thenceforth the Ministry, supported only, and that tepidly, by the Unionist party, leaned more and more upon the Palace and the Residency, while the Liberals, seeing no future in a lonely furrow, took with the ex-Prime Ministers Adly and Sarwat, now at their head, the only road open to them and for the first time since they had become an organised party joined in coalition with the Zaghlulists. The small Nationalist party did the same.

The whole country was behind this so-called Grand Coalition, Village officials refused to carry out the orders of the Government, and Ziwar Pasha was forced to elections. Not only to elections, but to abandon the new electoral law his Cabinet had framed, and to revert to the highly democratic law which Parliament had passed in 1924 in substitution for that of Yehia Ibrahim Pasha. The Coalition allocated the seats between themselves, and nominated their candidates in the full knowledge that hardly one of them could be defeated at the polls. The Government did not attempt to "make" the elections, and a Chamber of Deputies was returned consisting of 144 Zaghlulists, 28 Liberals, five Nationalists, seven Unionists, and 17 Independents, the Unionists alone being in Opposition.

We are now in recent history. Adly, as Prime Minister, and Zaghlul, as leader of the majority party in the Coalition, governed the country between them, Adly (so far as Zaghlul was in agreement) conducting the Executive and Zaghlul (with advice from Adly) the Legislature. Laghlul secure from attack managed the affairs of the Chamber this time with firmness and sagacity. But even so points of Anglo-Egyptian difference soon arose, and the Prime Minister found himself to be a buffer between two lively pugilists, Parliament and the Residency. Pummelled on both sides, and in anticipation of a worse gruelling to come, he sensibly slipped from the ring. Sarwat took his place and the impending blow from the British Government.

SARWAT-CHAMBERLAIN NEGOTIATIONS.

I will not dwell upon the facts of what was known as the army crisis, where we took exception to certain proposals drafted in a parliamentary Committee and designed to increase the ostensible efficiency of the Egyptian army and at the same time to reduce British influence in it. These proposals were held to constitute an infringement of the reservation regarding the defence of Egypt, and warships were sent to Alexandria to reinforce our demand for their withdrawal. There are other objections than that of inelegance to breaking a walnut with a sledge-hammer, such as that it impairs both the prestige of your sledge hammer and your chances of being able to eat the whole of the kernel; but whatever the immediate outcome of the crisis, it is not to be denied that Sarwat was soon in London and negotiating with Sir Austen Chamberlain for a general Anglo-Egyptian settlement.

These negotiations—the fourth in all and the second since the Declaration of Independence—reached the point of an agreed draft treaty, and that they should have gone so far may be regarded as a sign definitely favourable to the eventual conclusion of an agreement. But Zaghlul's death while Sarwat was away had loosed the Coalition in Egypt. Nahas Pasha had a popular reputation to make and an example before him of one way to make it, while the Liberals were not likely to display a second-best patriotism by voting for a treaty doomed in any case to rejection by a majority. Though Sarwat obtained at the eleventh hour some minor concessions, the real treaty could not change its shape so quickly as the ideal one, and when Sarwat ultimately divulged its terms it was refused, unstudied and almost unread, by the Wafd, and consequently by the Cabinet, Sarwat resigned his second Premiership, enveloped for the second time in ephemeral obloquy.

THE PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES BILL.

As during the Zaghlul-MacDonald negotiations, so during those between Sarwat Pasha and Sir Austen Chamberlain subjects of dispute between the two Governments had been accumulating on sufferance in Cairo, and Nahas Pasha's short tenure of office was chiefly notable for a regorous demand from Great Britain for the withdrawal of the Public Assemblies Bill, which had passed the Chamber and was about to be voted on in the Senate. This bill was one of three—the others, dealing respectively with the carrying of arms and the election of village authorities, still in committee—which the British Government held to be violations of the status quo in respect of the protection of foreign interests. Nahas Pasha's reply agreeing not to proceed with the bill that session, satisfied the British Cabinet, but within his own Cabinet he was severly criticised for having so unguardedly walked into an unequal fight, and the resignation a few weeks later of Mohammed Mahmud Pasha and two other Ministers broke the last strands in the Wafdist-Liberal Coalition, which had hardly, in reality, stood the strain of Sarwat's retirement.

There was indeed some dissension among the Wafdist Ministers themselves one of whom resigned from the Cabinet (and was expelled from the party) when two newspapers published serious charges against the Prime Minister, the President of the Chamber, and a Wafdist deputy. It was alleged that they had some time before, as lawyers, contracted on unprofessional terms to represent a plaintiff in the Crown Court—a Court which deals with cases concerning the personal status of members of the Royal Family—and that one of them had assured the plaintiff that he would be able to bring political influence to bear upon the case. Photographs of the documents upon which the allegations were founded were published. Nahas Pasha in spite of some hesitation among his followers, stood his ground, and brought an action against the two newspapers which is still sub judice.

The King, however, now proceeded to exercise his constitutional prerogative, dismissed the Nahas Cabinet on the ground that they no longer represented the Coalition, and invited Mohammed Mahmud Pasha to form a Ministry. This Ministry, which has now been in office for rather less than five months, includes all the Ministers who broke away from Nahas Pasha together with five others, of whom one is a Liberal, one a Unionist, and three belong to no party. Parliament has been dissolved for three years, and certain articles of the Constitution, relating to elections and the freedom of the press, have been suspended.

DISTURBANCE AT SEWRI

SCUFFLE BETWEEN OIL STRIKERS AND PATHANS

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED

A Labour leader interviewed regarding the affray that took place last evening at Sewri said:—

The oil employees have been on strike since 7th December. They have formed their Union, called the Oil Cos.' Employees' Union. Since the strike the Union has been trying to negotiate with the Company, but the latter is not prepared to recognise the former. So the strike continues. Last week the Union officials sought Government intervention and after an interview with Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatulla, they submitted a detailed representation on Thursday afternoon. The President of the Union was called by Sir Ghulam Hussein at the Secretariat and was asked to submit the list of the members of the Union to the Company. This was not agreeable to the Union.

Thereafter a meeting of the strikers was held at Sewri on Friday evening. While it was in progress news was received that the local agents of the Oil Company had called a meeting of some Pathans. It was alleged that they were ordered to deal with the strikers. A warning was given to the men to be on their guard. The meeting, however ,soon terminatetd and the men were leaving the place. But to their surprise Pathans began falling on them with stones and lathis. The Pathans are alleged to have entered the workers' chawls and belaboured women and children. The actual details as to the casualties are not yet available, but it is reported that the number of wounded is very large which includes 20 workmen, 3 Pathans and 2 shopkeepers. Two are in a precarious condition and dying declarations have been recorded by Mr. I. N. Mehta at 10-30 p.m. The area is now being guarded by a strong posse of armed police.

It is further understood that about 30 Pathans have been arrested in connection with the disturbance. These Pathans are said to be in the Company's service.

POLICE VERSION.

The version of the incident gathered from the Police by our representative is as follows:—

At about 6 o'clock the new men employed by the Company were returning home after the day's work. When they approached the Railway level crossing some strikers threw stones at them. On seeing this the Pathan watchmen employed to protect the new men, chased the strikers. Fearing that they would be arrested the strikers threw stones at the Pathans as well. The Pathans in return attacked the strikers with lathis and stones. The attack was so violent that the strikers retreated fighting and began to take shelter in the chawls. The Pathans also rushed into the chawls and assaulted the inmates.

GUJRAT COLLEGE STRIKE

SURAT STUDENTS' SYMPATHY

SURAT, Jan. 10.

Under the auspices of the Surat Youth League, a public meeting of youths held this evening with Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik M. L. C. in the chair passed a resolution strongly disapproving of the "highhanded" attitude of Principal Shirras of the Gujerat College, Ahmedabad, in the events which have culminated in the students' strike there and sympathising with the students of that College who had gone on strike "for the preservation of their elementary rights".

The President, in his concluding remark, while laying stress on the necessity for discipline among students, found fault with the Principal for holding the examination on a day fixed before hand by Indian leaders for observing a countryside hartal.

He also expressed surprise at the "Indifferent attitude" of the Minister of Education towards the situation and expressed the hope that the Minister would immediately see his way to intervene and bring about a satisfactory solution.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended a performance of 'Hay Feven' by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Society in aid of the Bombay European Relief Association at the Excelsior Theatre on Thursday.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES

They are "Watch Dogs" of Ratepayers

"Vote for the Congress Candidates" This was the slogan expressed by several speakers at an election campaign meeting of the Congress Municipal Party held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Friday evening. The meeting was the second of its kind and the attendence was fairly large. Presiding over it, Mr. J. B. Patel stated that it was his purpose to present to the audience, and through it to the wider public, the Congress Candidates, their past achievements in the Corporation and their future pledges. He explained that as many as 22 candidates were contesting for seats on the Congress ticket and expected all voters who destred their civic rights and interests to be best guarded to cast their votes only in favour of Congress candidates.

"WATCH DOGS."

He was not exaggerating when he said that for the last three years, the Congress Candidates in the Corporation had been the best "Watch dogs" of the ratepayers and had never relaxed their vigilance. The City had to thank for the various reforms introduced in the Corporation. Unlike other Party-men, the Congress candidates gave a definite pledge to the electorate to stand by the Congress creed. They made no vague promises which would conveniently be forgotten after the elections, but held forth a solemn promise to act always in the light of Congress principles. The speaker emphatically repudiated the attempts of some people to make out that Congress was out to ruin Hinduism, and characterised it as an election stunt to capture the orthodox votes. Congress stood for all religions, but did not stand for bigotary that was practised in the name of religion.

RETURN THE LADY CANDIDATES.

He particularly appealed to the audience to return the lady candidates who stood under the Congress ticket. Woman, he said, was an integral part of society and as such they were indispensible in any organisation which claimed to be representative. Their assistance in a body like the Corporation was all the more necessary, when considering that the Corporation had to look after the administration of woman's education, hospitals and maternity homes. The speaker hoped Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and Miss Lotwalla, the two Congress candidates would have the fullest support of the electorate.

NATIONALIST PARTY'S RECORD.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said that the election time was a time of stock-taking of promises made and promises fulfilled. Three years elapsed since the Congress for the first time contested for the Municipal elections and the period had shown whether the Congress candidates had jealously watched the interests of the ratepayers or not. As the leader of the Nationalist Party in the Corporation he would try to explain what the party had tried to do and what it had achieved during that period in the Corporation.

He would ask the audience to judg the work of the Party not by what it had achived, but by its honest and strenuous efforts towards refors. He challenged even the worst critic to point out a single instance when the Nationalist Party had betrayed the public cause. Its first drawback was its small minority, but it was a glorious minority. It had sustained many glorious defeats of which they were proud as they were of their victories.

Proceeding Mr. Narman said that the minority of the Congress in the corporation was not due to lack of public confidence in the Party, but to the defective constitution under which the Corporation worked. The Corporation was such, that a certain bloc was nominated and which generally, was only subservient to the Executive and not at all responsible to the electorate. If, therefore, the Nationalist Party had not achieved more than it had done it was due to insurmountable difficulties and the opposition they had to meet from other "reactionary" parties.

ITS ACHIEVEMENTS.

Coming to the achievements of the Party, he asked the audience to compare the Municipal adminstration of the city a few years ago to that existing now. The Congress Party had done its best to restore honesty and purity in adminstration. The state of affairs some time ago was really deplorable and there was a lot of curruption against which the Party waged war and for the first time in the history of the adminstration got dismissed several European officers for receiving bribes. Mr. Nariman then went on to describe other achievements of the Party and refuted the charge that the Party sought to attack Hinduism. The Congress respected the religious sentiments of every community so long as it did not clash with the higher principles of equality of treatment.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta pointed out to the audience that ever since the entry of Congressmen in the Corporation, it had become absolutely impossible for the Commissioner to increase taxation. The Party had always stood like a rock against any attempt to increase the burden on the taxpayers and happily with the assistance of others it had succeeded. Then there was appreciable progress in free and primary education in the City, chiefly owing to the efforts of the Congress Party.

Mr. B. T. Desai sounded a note of warning to the voters to use their privilege rightly and after Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Messrs. Gadkari, and several others had spoken, the meeting terminated.

SPEN VALLEY DIVISION

LABOUR OPPOSITION TO SIR JOHN SIMON

The Labour party decision to contest the Spen Valley seat at present occupied by Sir John Simon raises rather an interesting question. The withdrawal of their former candidate, Mr. Tom Myers, who fought the seat five times for the party and represented the division from 1919 to 1922, was on "personal grounds," Local Labour men, at any rate, say that it had nothing to do with the suggestion that Sir John Simon should not be opposed at the general election owing to his absence in India, and the importance of his work on the Indian Commission. Since Mr. Myers withdrew, and his agent with him, steps have been taken to improve the Labour organisation in Spen Valley; headquarters have been consulted also, and the local leaders are emphatic in saying that a candidate will be forthcoming. The Labour party are not blind to the importance of Sir John Simon's work in India, but the idea that seems to have entered their minds is that it will be well to be prepared for a contest in case Sir John Simon is no longer the Liberal candidate. It has been hinted, in fact, that Sir John may be offered a seat in the Lords next year, and may therefore not be seekink re-election. Such an offer is, of course, not improbable—what is in doubt is whether Sir John Simon would care to accept it. No such idea seems as yet to have been seriously entertained by the Liberals. But it may not be without significance that well-known workers of the Conservative organisation in Spen Valley are already persuaded of its possibility, and they have a candidate already in the field and keeping very active in spite of their pledge not to fight Sir John Simon at the general election. A "freak" candidate has also made his appearance, and things may be livelier than was expected a little while ago.

EX-SOLDIERS' SATYAGRAHA

GOVERNOR'S OFFER REJECTED

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

H. E. the Governor having promised to receive a deputation of five ex-soldiers he did not like to leave for Khannewal on the 8th. He waited till 10th and as his offer was not accepted he left for Khannewal on the night of 10th according to previous programme.—A. P.

1929

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GUJARATI HINDU STREE MANDAL

—:o:—

SILVER JUBILEE FUND

The following donations have been received for the Silver Jubilee Fund of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal:—

In memory of the late Sheth Devidas Prabhudas Kothari and the late Mrs. Hemkorbai Devidas Kothari by Sheth Samaldas Parbhudas Kothari Rs. 20,000.

In memory of the late Mr. Navinchandra and Lilavati, son and daughter of the late Sheth Devidas Parbhudas Kothari by Sheth Samaldas Parbhudas Kothari Rs. 5,000.

Lady Dankorbai Purshottamdas Thakordas, J.P. and Mrs. Padmavati Ramanlal Saraiya Rs. 1,501.

By Sheth Ramdas Laxmidas in memory of his late wife Gulabbhai Rs. 1,500.

In meomry of the late Mrs. Manibai Parbhudas by her trustee Amritlal Tarachand Sheth Rs. 1,075.

Mrs. Kasturbai Valchand Hirachand Pasta Rs. 501, Mrs. Molivahn Madhavdas Gokaldas Rs. 501, Kasturbai Karsandas Dharamsey Sundardas Rs. 501, Mrs. Santokbai Narandas Rs. 500, Mrs Manibai Chaturbhuj Jivandas Rs. 501, Mrs. Ramkunwar Chunilal Desai Rs. 350, Mrs. Subhadra Sundarlal Dalal Rs. 301, Mrs. Sundarbai Hansraj Pragji, in memory of the late Bai Chothibai Rs. 300. Khimji Nagji & Co. 251, Sheth Ranchoddas Jeram & Sons Rs. 251, Sheth Jetha Devji Rs. 251, Jamnadas Ramji Rs. 251, Jamnadas Meghji Rs. 251, Messrs. Motilal Dahyabhai & Sons Rs. 25, in memory of the late Mrs. Jamnabai Nagindas Sakkai by her trustees Shethi Bhagwandas Motilal Zaveri, and Sheth Venilal Maganlal Rs. 251, Mrs. Savita Waghji Laxmidas Rs. 200, Mrs. Vithaldas Purshottamdas Rs. 200, Mrs. Prankunwar Keshavlal Vallabhji Shah Rs. 151, Mrs. Lilavati Tribhuwandas Shah Rs. 151, Mrs. Padmavati Sarabhai Rs. 151, Mrs. Ramnikgauri Ramniklal Modi Rs. 151, Mrs. Manjula Nandlal Rs. 151, Mrs. Jadhav Vasantlal Maganlal Mehta Rs. 150,. Mrs. Lilavati Mangaldas Desai Rs. 150, Mrs. Gulabbai Khimchand Amarchand Rs. 151, Mrs. Gulab bai Hirabai Shah Rs. 151. Mrs. Vidyagauri Chunilal Girdharlal Rs. 151, Mrs. Taramati Chimanlal Shrof Rs. 151, Mrs Triveni Vrailal Bhagwandas Gandhi Rs. 151, Mrs. Taramati Jivandas Pitambardas Rs. 151, Mrs. Manmath Gulabda Harkisandas Rs 151, Mrs. Kantabai Purshottamdas Vallabhdas Rs. 151, Mrs. Pushpavati Hariyantlal Narayandas Rs. 151; a sympathiser Rs. 151, Mrs. Kunjafila Jay Krishna Nagardas Varma Rs. 151, Mrs. Chandubai Hansraj Kanji Khatan Rs. 151, Mrs. Raliyatben Bhagwanlal Premji Vora Rs. 151, Miss Indumati Bhagwandas Motilal Shroff Rs. 150 Mrs. Prabhavati Gulabchand Sobhagchand Rs. 151, Vidyagauri Krishnalal Munshi Rs. 151, Mrs. Manibai Chunilal Rs. 151, Mrs. Kalavati Karamchand Rs. 151, Mrs. Monghi bai Gangadas Atmaram Rs. 151, Mrs. Pushpavati Matulal Atmaram Rs. 151, Mrs. Kusumben Parsottamdas T. Patel Rs. 151, Concert Income Rs. 3,200; Income from Exhibition Tickets Rs. 3,614, Subscriptions under Rs. 150 are Rs. 4,198; Subscribed before Rs. 51,264, total subscribed upto 31st Dec. Rs. 1,01,189.

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BAGDAD RAILWAY

—:o:—

TURKEY'S NEW POLICY

The coming purchase of the famous Baghdad Railway by the Turkish Government will place yet another important asset of modern civilisation legally in the hands of the new Turkey. Ever since the Turkish Nationalists won complete control of Anatolia they have held on to this main railway artery of the country, with the determination never to give it back into foreign concessionary hands. It has become vital principle with the Angora leaders to eliminate foreign interference from the main economic domains of national life, on the ground that otherwise the national independence is compromised. So they maintained themselves in possession of the Anatolian Railway and carried on its administration themselves, while at the same time they tried to reach an arrangement with the shareholders—who, after being German, had become principally British—as to purchase the line for the State.

This arrangement has now been reached after five years' negotiations, and it is expected to go through without essential modifications. Though the purchase price of the railway, its port terminus on the Marmara, its branch line between Adana and Mersina, and all its installations and material is not yet known, it seems that the Turkish Government has, on the whole made a very satisfactory bargain for itself. It has transformed its de facto possession of the line into a de jure possession under not very onerous terms of agreement and in face of much more exacting original claims from the shareholders.

Though the Bagdad Railway was originally begun by the Ottoman Imperial Government on its own account in 1871, it was conceded after a very few years to the German company, which built and exploited it. From that moment its construction became part of the vast strategic designs of pre-war Germany. Its buildings was pressed on at great speed, and in ten years 2,000 kilometres of line were put in exploitation. By 1907 the whole of Anatolia had been crossed and the railway had reached Nissibin. Thus the main railway artery of Turkey was ready to be used against Egypt in the world war, and constituted a German hold on the country.

ECONOMIC RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

Taught by this experience, the Angora Government has now got rid of all foreign interest in the exploitation of the Anatolian Railway by the present purchase agreement. It has made a point of securing this strategic artery of communication, while at the same time it is itself busily constructing railways in other parts of Anatolia, especially in the eastern and central provinces, less with a strategic than an economic aim. It is designed to reach and tap the main resources of the unexploited national wealth, and to ease the development of agriculture.

There are still a number of foreign concessionary lines in Turkey, but they are mostly of minor importance, and the lines owned, built, and exploited by the Government are fast exceeding their mileage. The State lines in full exploitation cover 2,400 kilometres, and those under construction at present cover 1,575 kilometres. The total length of railways in working to-day is 4,972 kilometres. It is notable that the longest of the foreign concessionary lines, that between Smyrna and Aidin, was the first railway concession granted in Turkey and was constructed by a British company. The purchase of the Bagdad Railway means the end of foreign railway concessions in Turkey —"The Manchester Guardian."

TURKISH LITERAL CONSCRIPTION

—:o:—

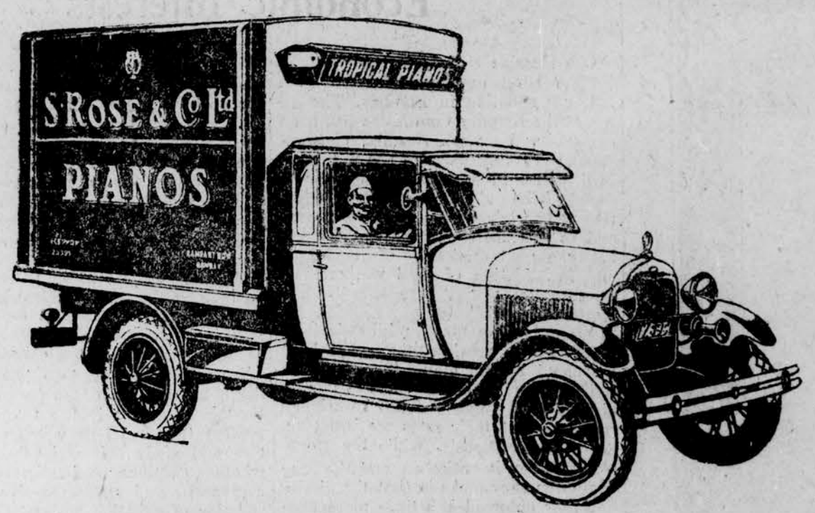
ALL BETWEEN 16 AND 40 TO ATTEND CLASSES

Angora has sent out instructions for the calling up on January 1 of all Turkish citizens between sixteen and forty for reading and writing courses in the reformed language. On the opening day classrooms will be beflagged, speeches will be made on the importance of universal literacy, bands will play and classes will sing the national anthem. The heads of families may engage to teach their adult members and husbands to teach their wives, but all have to undergo public examinations.

The Language Commission has decided to compose a large new Turkish dictionary. The French "Larousse" dictionary will be taken as a basis, and Turkish equivalents found. Words with Perso-Arabic roots will only be admitted in the last resort.

London.—Parliamentary vacancy has been created at Battersea by the death of Earl Howe, who will be succeeded by Viscount Curzon.—Reuter.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message states that M. Doumer has been re-elected President of the Senate almost unanimously. —Reuter.



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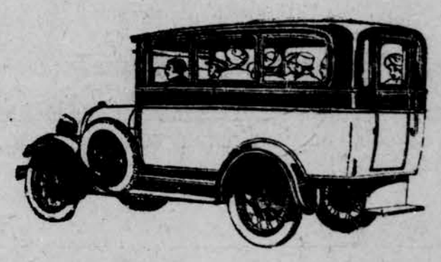
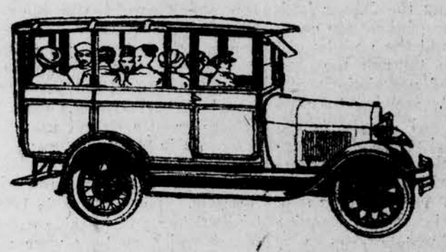
The New Ford Truck, as important an advance in commercial transport as the New Ford car in the field of passenger vehicles, is on display. The following are a few of its many, features which give appearance, economy, durability, comfort, power and flexibility.

APPEARANCE. The New Ford Truck is big, low, powerful, rugged. The low centre of gravity, the massive rear longitudinal cantilever springs, the sturdy steel spoked wheels, and many other outstanding features, are moulded into a truck of grace, stability and strength.



ECONOMY. Double-jet carburettor and hot-spot manifold, give perfect combination and excellen petrol mileage. Oil consumption is negligible, aside from periodic change.

DURABILITY. Bore-stroke relationship yields high power at low engine speed. Sturdy frame and cross members provide rigid support for engine, transmission and drive shaft assemblies. Full torque tube relieves rear axle of driving and stopping strains. Shock absorbers on front axle nullify the effect of sudden impacts on engine and chassis. Extensive use of steel forgings ensures long wear.



CAPACITY. The massive cantilever rear springs, the extra heavy twelve leaf front spring, and the heavy, straight line frame with five cross members, provide ample margin of safety when a capacity load is being carried. The cowl and dash, which is standard equipment on the chassis, has been designed to give a harmonious continuity to the rugged lines of the New Truck with either panel or open body types.

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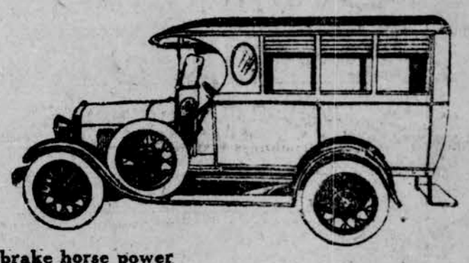

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BANE OF CASTE SYSTEM

—:o:—

NON-REGISTRATION THE ONLY EFFECTIVE MEASURE

In the course of a letter addressed to the Secretary, Jat-Pat Torak Mandal, Lahore, the Secretary of the League of the Emancipated, Lahore, writes:—

"The League is in perfect agreement with your views on the pernicious and unnatural caste system, which creates social and insurmountable barriers between man and man, and kills many valuable possibilities in the progress of society.

We welcome the idea of non-registration of caste, as it is the soundest and the most practical measure which has been suggested for the gradual abolition of caste. This will surely be a vigorous attack on the present caste-ridden mentality of our people, and as such is expected to bear golden fruit in the end. We are stroigly of opinion that Legislative Assembly should be moved to issue orders to the census officials not to register caste unless a person wants it especially to be registered in their papers. Usually these officials enter such items of their own accord even if a person does not wish it to be done.

The League is ready to welcome and co-operate with all efforts to start a campaign in favour of the non-registration of caste in the public, so as to prepare the mind of the people to receive this measure, if carried through by the Assembly, in as friendly a manner as possible.

One thing might be made more explicit. We want that the column of caste be left blank in the Census papers. If a man or a woman wishes to have his or her subcastte appended to his or her name it should be made in such a way as if it were his or her family nome and 'not' caste."

A Diksha ceremony was performed on the morning of the 6th instant, on the bank of the Ganges before a large gathering of the Calcutta citizens when Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya initiated 170 people including a large number of untouchables and high caste Brahmins.

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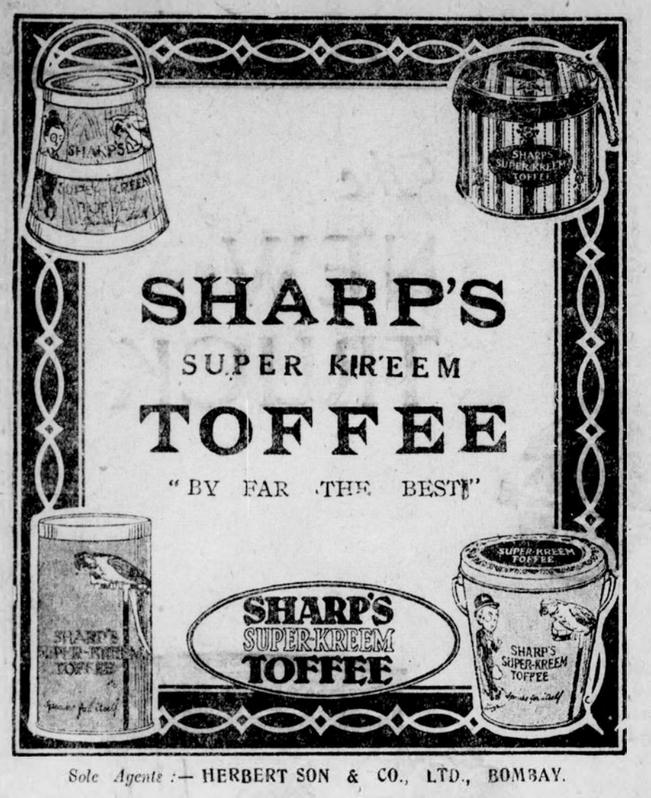

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BOMBAY LABOUR SITUATION

Govt.'s Indifference to Country's Economic Interests

Considerable anxiety is being caused by the latest developments in the labour situation in Bombay. Though the Strike Enquiry Committee has been continuing its work steadily, constant trouble is taking place in the mill area. Mill after mill has been closing down, though it be only for a few days, while rioting has taken place more than once and to this are added faction fights between rival sections of millhands, and intimidation of loyal workers is in common vogue, says the "Indian Textile Journal."

Not only have many millhands been killed, but a weaving master has been murdered by his men. The cause of strife appears to be the same as before, dispute over wages. The workmen complain that their rates are being reduced surreptitiously, while the employers deny it entirely and the only admission they make is that the discipline now enforced is a little more than what the workers have been so far accustomed to, but against which they cannot complain.

WORK AND WAGES.

As we have so often expressed, the Bombay millhand must work better to earn his wages, as the mills cannot afford to pay unless efficiency is increased to the necessary level. But what is evident is an increasing bias against the employers and a growing hatred of their methods though these be in the interests of efficiency. The situation is rendered more serious by the open split among the labour leaders. While a section of them are counselling moderation and the evolution of a reasonable system through the Enquiry Committee and negotiations, the wild men are openly avowing that the present situation is only in the nature of a truce, an interval which they are well utilizing by elaborate preparations for the big strike which they expect a few months hence, presumably as a sequel to the report of the Enquiry Committee. Unfortunately even during this truce there are regular skirmishes and the ill-organized men are clashing with the forces of law and order with the obvious consequences in loss of life and property.

A DIFFICULT DIAGNOSIS.

The diagnosis of the situation appears to be more difficult than those concerned in the industry are prepared to admit. There is one party who will attribute it all to the callousness of the employers, while another asserts it is all the work of interested agitators. Opinion is, however, growing that the causes are far deeper and the apparent symptoms are only misleading, and the underlying root of the whole affair, says yet another party, is the fiscal policy of Government. The section which sees in the present state of affairs only or mostly the hand of the agitator is asking for immediate drastic action against that class and it is reported that even deportation has been suggested. Those who allege that the fiscal policy of Government is to blame want the restoration of the conditions prevailing before the introduction of the new currency policy. It is, however, being recognized now more and more, though gradually, that both these causes do exist and both must be eradicated. The local Government are in the most unenviable of predicaments. On the one hand they have a situation for whose origin they are not responsible and on the other they have to suffer the consequences in the shape of loss of prosperity and the peril to law and order. So far they can remain secure and even complacent in their expressed opinion that the world-wide depression has had its effect on the Bombay mill industry and the present impasse is only incidental to the subsequent readjustment. The peril to law and order has not been so far so violent, though imminent in the future and at present they can only watch the situation and study it seriously. Action, whether cautious or drastic, should be courageous and comprehensive, for repression of agitation without the elimination of real causes is only a palliative and no remedy.

MASSES AWAKENING.

It is most unfortunate that while the whole world is returning to normal conditions heralding prosperity, the prospects of our country are being marred by unseemly and bitter industrial strife. The necessity for placing the interests of our country as a whole above all else and for taking such action as will be conducive to the future welfare of the people rather than the temporary benefit of one section in one part of it is not yet realized. The situation needs both courage and caution. One should not imagine that the trouble in the Bombay mills is a local disease or of a merely spasmodic character. It is the symptoms of the new industrial evolution in India. It is the symptoms of new industrial fwwyy industry. The country is being industrialized to a considerable extent, world forces which so long were affecting it indirectly are now potent factors in its development and while the employers are noticing that the policy of Government is not above blame, the masses are awakening to a sense of their rights and are suspecting injury to their interests in every move of the masters. But unfortunately they express themselves only in violence and a distrust of the employers. Often it seems that even the most beneficial act of an employer is misconstrued as an evil design against the interests of the workers. The employers at the same time would considerably aid their own cause if they would understand that much of the trouble is due to the ignorance and ill-organized state of the working masses. It is their fear of exploitation which breeds hatred of the capitalist class, while the latter are compelled to resort to certain measures of economy in the interests of efficiency and have to contend with forces beyond even their influence, let alone control, and also struggle for justice from a Government which seems so indifferent to the real economic interests of the country they are ruling.

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KELLOGG TREATY FIGHT IN SENATE

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.

A speech by Senator Gillett, the Republican senator from Masachusetts, has struck like a clap of thunder over the peaceful progress of Mr. Kellogg's Anti-War Treaty on its way towards the Senate for ratification.

The senators sat up in startled amazement yesterday as their colleague rose and announced his change of mind about the Cruiser Bill designed to add 15 new vessels to the United States Navy, because he is convinced that there are signs of British hostility against the United States.

Previously an ardent opponent of the measure, Senator Gillett declared he thought such hostility should be met by the United States with increased naval strength.

"SHYLOCK'S TEETH."

It appeared that he was profoundly piqued by a statement attributed to Dean Inge that the European nations would combine to draw "Shylock's" teeth, and he made it plain to his colleagues that he believed Shylock in this case, was the United States.

Senator Gillett, who is one of President Coolidge's closest friends, recalled in his speech that he had hoped Great Britain would limit her navy, as his Government proposed, but had since found himself mistaken.

He quoted a statement attributed to Dean Inge, and remarked:

When this high dignitary of the English Church, and a professional follower of the Prince of Peace, parades such provocative and belligerent sentiments, we can hardly rely upon a pacific and friendly attitude from all the rest of the English people.

The senator discussed Great Britain's strategic position and concluded:—

I see no alternative except to build enough to give us safe protection. There is no navy in Europe for England to fear.

Meanwhile the treaty remains in committee with a strenuous fight being waged over it. The President himself had a conversation with two recalcitrant members, and it was stated afterwards that they remained obdurate in their opinion that some reservation was necessary to the treaty in order to safeguard United States interests.

AGAINST WHAT NATION?

While Senator Gillett was rolling his thunder over the Senate benches, the Foreign Policy Association in New York was engaged in an equally vigorous discussion on the Naval Bill and all its portends in the relations between the United States and Great Britain.

Rear-Admiral Charles Plunkett was there with his challenging phrase "against what nation is Great Britain building?"

Rangoon.—A drowning fatality occurred on Wednesday evening in the Kokine Lakes when a student of the First Year Class of Judson College named Karen Bwe Ba lost his life while swimming. The body was recovered after fifteen minutes. The deceased was residing at the hostel in the University estates close to the Lake.—A. P.

Lahore.—With Syed Habib of the Sivasat as President and Mr. Allahbakhsh Canai as Secretary, the Kashmir National Labour Board has been established to ameliorate the social condition of Kashmiri labourers and give them educational facilities.—A. P.

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FROM ARABIC AND TURKISH PAPERS

—:o:—

SULTAN IBN-SAUD'S FRANK TALK WITH ARABS

—:o:—

The representative of Hejaz Government in Damascus has issued a contradiction about the rumours current in a section of Arabic Press that several tribes had risen against the authority of Sultan Ibn-i-Saud and that Faisal-bin-Saud had been sent with a large force to suppress the rising. The statement reiterates Hejaz Government's desire for keeping ideal conditions of peace throughout the length and breadth of Hejaz. The statement also says that Faisal-bin-Saud has not left Mecca where he will stay for some time.

GREEKS DISLIKED IN TURKEY.

The critical stage that has been reached in the Greco-Turkish negotiations is receiving much attention in the Turkish Press. It is emphasised by the Nationalist papers that Greeks are disliked in Turkey and no concessions should be given to the open enemies of Turkey. Jawad Bey, the Turkish representative in Athens, has come back to Angora with final suggestions and replies from M. Venizelos and will place the same before the Turkish Cabinet for decisions.—("Ikram.")

GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDISTS IN MOSQUES.

The Nationalist members of the Syrian Parliament have addressed a protest to the Government in which it is alleged that the Government has introduced their propagandists in mosques who carry on Government propaganda from the pulpit.—("Ahram.")

"PURIFICATION" EFFORTS RESENTED.

There is a great stir in the southern parts of Arabia as a result of the introduction of the "purification" scheme of the Wahabis which means education and conversion of people to the Wahabi beliefs. Information received from Arabia indicate that the tribes in the South have attacked Sultan Ibn-i-Saud's property and also that there is rising in the Eastern parts. Sultan has despatched forces under the command of his two sons. Great importance is attached to these events in connection with the impending breach with the Imam of Yeman who will get the most favourable opportunity for action.—("Wakt.")

PLEA FOR THE ABOLITION OF TITLES.

A meeting of the Falahins of southern parts of Egypt was held in which a resolution was passed demanding the abolition of titles of 'Bey' and 'Pasha' in Egypt. The speakers stressed the necessity of widening the view of nationalism and discouraging those titles that smell of prerogatives and rights by virtue of inheritance.

SULTAN IBN-I-SAUD'S ADDRESS BEFORE ARAB CONFERENCE.

Sultan Ibn-i-Saud made a sensational speech while opening the Riaz Conference in which Arab representatives from all parts of Arabia had gathered. He said:—"I am before you to-day to submit myself and my actions for your criticism, free and unhampered by any fear of law or authority. If you have not agreed with me at times I wish to know your reasons. If you have complaints I am here to hear them. I have not called you here to appeal to you for my support because I count on Allah's support only and by his support I won victories and power and I hope he will sustain me in this position so long as I fear him and serve my people according to the wishes of Allah and His prophet."

"Alahram" commenting on the speech observes that it is for the first time that the words "Kingdom of Hejaz" have been omitted and the words "Kingdom of Hejaz and Nejd" are used instead showing that now Hejaz has been merged in the Kingdom of Nejd both forming one whole.

JAMAL PASHA'S WIFE NOT ALLOWED TO ENTER PALESTINE.

The wife of late Jemal Pasha was refused permission to enter Palestine; now it is understood that Beirut authorities have also refused her admission into the territory.—("Alahram.")

A FRIENDLY MOVE FROM IBN-I-SAUD.

News has been received in Cairo that Sultan Ibn-i-Saud has removed from office the two well-known leaders, Faisaluddarwesh and Ibn-i-Hamiduddin, and has appointed their sons as leaders. This is regarded as a friendly move of Sultan towards Britain and Irak because the two above-named leaders were always a source of trouble for Irak.—("Ahram.")

NEWS IN BRIEF

—:o:—

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas of Bombay will preside over the fifteenth U. P. Provincial Co-operative Conference, to be held at Jaunpur on the 25th and 27th January.—A. P.

Madras.—A Madura correspondent wires that news has reached there that Mr. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliar, a wealthy Cardamon planter and uncle of Mr. P. T. Rajan, M. L. C., was shot dead on the 7th instant at Mombai. It is alleged that the shooting was the result of factious feeling in the village. —A. P.

Madras.—It has been decided to hold the Cuddapah District All-Parties Conference at Cuddapah in February under the presidency of Dr. Annie Besant.—A. P.

CARRYOVER OF AMERICAN COTTON

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the supply and distribution and probable carryover in America of 15 lacs on 31st July 1929, estimated by Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., (published on page 5th of your to-day's issue). I believe that present developments seem to indicate that their estimate of 85-1|2 lacs bales of exports from America and domestic consumption by American mills of 68-1|2 lacs bales will most nearly prove correct: but at the same time I beg to point out that the figures of American mills consumption published monthly by U. S. A. Bureau include foreign cotton consumption, which approximately amounts to 3 lacs bales every year. Besides on the supply side 1-1|2 lacs bales ought to be added as city crop etc., (conventional) thus making the probable carryover of American cotton in America at the end of this season viz., on 31st July 1929 about 19-1|2 lacs bales, as against 25 lacs on 31st July 1928.

The average New York spot price for the last season (1927-28) was 20.42 cents.

Now coming to the question of price: Considering the total supply this season which is less by 8 lacs bales than that of last season and a probable reduction of at least 5 lacs bales in the carryover, it can safely be assumed that the new York spot price this year ought to average at least 20-1|2 cents (same as last season). New York spot price has averaged during the first five months of the season at 19.59 cents. Therefore in order to make an average of 20-1|2 cents for the whole season, the price during the next six months (February-July) should average 21-1|2 cents.

As cotton prices do not keep quite stabilized at a fixed figure,—sometimes few cents below and at other times few cents above the average,—it is reasonable to assume that New York spot price will fluctuate between 19-1|2 to 23-1|2 cents, during the remainder of this season.—Yours, etc.,

HARIDAS JIVRAJ.

Jan. 9.

THE INDIAN EX-SOLDIER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir.—The recent happenings in Lahore have confirmed my opinion that the Indian Public have not done nor are doing anything much to relieve the distress that is prevalent among those of their countrymen who did their bit in the Great War. The other day my friend found fault with me for paying a rupee to the lady, who sold me a poppy on the railway station. He said that the money went for the benefit of British ex-service men and not for the Indians. I protested and said that I know it, that it was a good cause all the same and it was the fault of the Indians if they did not have a poppy-day for their own ex-soldiers.

I would, therefore, suggest that those, who are accustomed to take part in charitable organisations should approach the Ex-Services Association and request them to allot a portion of the "poppy day collections for the benefit of Indian ex-soliders. If Indian ladies can sell poppies in England, I am sure, a large number of them will come forward to sell poppies to the Indian public, and thus collect a large sum for the benefit of the Indian ex-soldier. This can supplement the charitable funds which are already existing for the benefit of the Indian ex-sepoy.—Yours etc.,

"ARMAND."

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

A Special General Meeting of the Fort Co operative Institute was held on Tuesday at the Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, Fort Bombay when Mr. Girdharlal D. Mehta, Chairman of the Institute presided.

Mr. Ramnikrai N. Mehta proposed that the "Provincial Co-operative institute be requested to take all the effective and necessary steps to abolish the Bombay Divisional Institute." In support of this resolution Mr. Mehta referred to the suggestions made by Mr. J. A. Madan, the late Registrar of the Co-operative Societies, and Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta to abolish the Divisional Institute and pointed out that District Institutes are very strong enough to work up without the aid of Divisional Institute.

Mr. K. J. Dubash seconded, while Mr. G. M. S. Rane opposed and found fault with the Fort Co-operative Institute and stated that in his opinion time has not come when the Divisional Institute should be abolished.

Mr. A C Desai, Assistant Registrar Co operative Societies, in the capacity of an individual member pointed out that Divisional Institutes are chiefly meant for moffusil districts only where they have common programme and co-ordination of work. In Bombay it is merely an accident that we have both Divisional and District Institutes. In his opinion there was only necessity for two district branches in Bombay.

Mr. R. N. Mehta in replying to the debate thanked Mr. Rane but at the same time pointed out that he had not brought any argument to show that the Divisional Institute was important and that it was needed

On votes being taken the resolution of Mr. R. N. Mehta was carried by two-third majority, Mr. Rane descenting.

Mr. M. H. Vakil proposed and Mr K. B. Randeria seconded that the copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay Co-operative Institute, Girgaon Co-operative Institute and Dadar Co operative Institute. The resolution was carried unanimously.

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